

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Divorce, remarriage and the church
Tomorrow the Church of England publishes its proposals for allowing the remarriage of divorced people in church. The Friday Page reports.

Women in the House
What MPs really think of the idea of equal rights and opportunities for women.

Hair today
Modern Times, appearing on Friday this week, takes a short-back-and-side look at the British way of life.

Prices fall and gold tumbles

The strengthening dollar and fears of higher interest rates sent prices falling across a broad range of equities, commodities and securities in London. The collapse was led by gold which tumbled \$23.5 to close in London at \$413 an ounce.

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Top rider dies at show

Caroline Bradley, aged 37, one of Britain's leading show-jumpers, collapsed and died after competing in the Top Score competition at the Suffolk Show.

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Missiles fear

Nato believes that the Soviet Union is trying to make the Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons irrelevant by continuing the deployment of short-range missiles in Eastern Europe.

Page 6

Foetus plea

Roman Catholic bishops have suggested in evidence to the Warnock inquiry that the foetus should be given legal protection, but without any repeal of the Abortion Act, 1967.

Page 16



WI campaign

Women's Institutes are hoping to introduce a more campaigning image at their annual meeting today, to gain the standing of an important pressure group.

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£1m drug haul

Scotland Yard seized cocaine with a street value of up to £1m at a hotel in the West End of London. Six men were being questioned.

Page 2

England win

England beat Scotland 2-0 at Wembley last night, thereby retaining the British Championship. The England scorers were Robson and Cowans.

Leaders page, 15
Letters: On cruise control from Marshal of the RAF, Sir William Dickson; on the sinking of the General Belgrano from Mr Michael Nicholson; on Irish unity from Sir John Biggs-Davison.

Leading articles: Open government; Mitterand; Pension funds.
Features, pages 12, 14
Foreign affairs, the neglected campaign issue, by David Watt; Barbara Castle's election column; Where the black economy rules. Spectrum: How the unofficial Geneva arms deal was killed.

Books, page 13
Byron Rogers reviews A. J. P. Taylor's autobiography; Bryan Appleby on death, Nicholas Rodrick Beaton on Greek, Tom Hutchinson on science fiction, Philip Howard on Mary Berenson.

Obituary, page 16
Jack Dempsey, Miss Caroline Bradley.

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Labour braced for 100,000 drop in jobless total

Labour politicians and union leaders are bracing themselves for the publication of job statistics supporting Tory claims of an economic upturn.

Mr Michael Foot said that "it would be an act of utter criminal insanity" for a Prime Minister to use nuclear retaliation against Soviet aggression.

Conservative scepticism greeted Alliance claims that it was moving to overtake the Labour Party as a result of its "disintegration".

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Labour politicians and trade union leaders are bracing themselves for more electoral "bad news" tomorrow in the shape of unemployment statistics that support government claims of an economic upturn.

It is calculated that the crude jobless figure will fall by at least 100,000 towards the politically-sensitive 3m mark - and could even dip below it - as new arrangements for people aged 60 or over come fully into force.

Coming only six days before polling day and at the end of a week in which Labour has concentrated its fire-power on the unemployment issue, tomorrow's diminishing dole queue figures will provoke charges from the shadow cabinet that ministers are "fiddling the books" to make the jobless situation appear better than it is.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, will announce the unemployment figures at a briefing in Conservative Central Office and it is expected that he will claim them as a major success story for the Government's efforts to bring down the jobless total.

The Government assumes (and has already disclosed) that the number of people on the unemployment register will fall by 62,600 when the June total is published tomorrow, because jobless men and women aged 60 or more are no longer required to "sign on" for unemployment benefit in order to qualify for

Unemployment and Conservative economic policies could lead to a breakdown in law and order, Mr Denis Healey said (page 5)

A question mark hung over Mr Foot's future, but he said there was "misapprehension" about his wife's remarks on the subject (page 5)

Mr Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, ridiculed Labour's plan to pay teenagers £25 a week to stay at school (page 4)

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national insurance credits. This move signifies that they have quit the labour market for good.

Added to that change, there is a normal seasonal shift down in the unemployment total of about 60,000 between mid-April and mid-May, when the figures are collated at local labour exchanges for publication in June. Between them, these two developments project

a reduction of at least 122,600 in the crude total of 3,169,579 jobless recorded last month.

If the government's claims of a partial resurgence in the economy are correct, this reduction figure could be substantially boosted to the point where the number of registered unemployed actually falls below 3m.

The unions are already preparing for such an eventuality. The TUC and the shadow cabinet will argue that falling unemployment figures of this kind have been engineered by the government to convince the electorate that the economy is at last going back into growth.

On this occasion, however, the argument about school-leavers cannot be brought into play. Because Easter came early in 1983, 22,246 young people joined the register in last month's figures.

The unions are preparing their propaganda counter-attack against ministerial optimism generated by the unemployment statistics around a slogan that the real number of people out of work is at least 1m higher than the government's own register.

Parkinson dismisses poll swing

By Our Political Staff

The claim made yesterday by Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the Social Democratic Party, that the Liberal/SDP Alliance was now moving up to overtake the Labour Party, was greeted with scepticism by Mr Cecil Parkinson, chairman of the Conservative Party.

Mr Jenkins, at the Alliance press conference in London, had said that a swing of opinion towards the Alliance had been clearly detectable after Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, had fired a torpedo through the

Alliance fillip

An Audience Selection telephone poll in the Sun today suggests a further movement away from Labour to the Alliance. The poll, taken yesterday, puts the Conservatives at 44 per cent, Labour at 39 per cent and the Alliance 25 per cent, showing the Alliance up 4 points, Labour down 3 and Tories down 1 since May 24.

incomprehensibilities of Mr Foot and the ambiguities of Mr Denis Healey on nuclear defence policy.

This swing had caused "an increasing defensiveness" on the part of the Conservative Party, which he had predicted. Mr Jenkins said: "They would even welcome some mild revival in the Labour Party because they now recognized

Continued on back page, col 1

Foot rejects concept of nuclear retaliation

By Anthony Bevins and John Winder

The fundamental disagreement between Mr Michael Foot and Mr Denis Healey finally broke into the open yesterday when the Labour leader told *The Times* at his daily press conference that "it would be an act of utter criminal insanity" for a Prime Minister to use nuclear retaliation against Soviet aggression.

He also endorsed Mr Enoch Powell's views, expressed in a speech on Tuesday, about the "nuclear nonsense". Mr Foot commented: "I think there is great substance in what he says about the fallacies of the deterrent theory."

Mr Foot then referred to the breakdown of deterrence, with the Russians threatening invasion, and added: "The question I think that was put to me by Mr Bevins describes a situation in which, in fact, the deterrent theory had broken down and I think it would be an act of utter criminal insanity for anybody to say in those circumstances that they were going to press the button."

But Mr Healey, asked about the Powell speech at a press conference in Lincoln, said that if Mr Powell was arguing that the deterrent did not deter, then he was mistaken.

Asked whether he, as a Prime Minister, could unleash the deterrent, he replied: "I can tell you quite frankly that I do not know, and the Russians do not know, whether any Prime Minister would."

Mr Foot's statement makes it quite clear to the Russians, and to the electorate, that he would

not. His disclosure therefore raises two further questions over his party's manifesto policy - on the independent deterrent.

It will now be asked: Why should the Russians negotiate on Flocrisy with a Labour Prime Minister who has said that he would not use it anyway? Why has the Labour leader repeatedly refused to sustain the spirit, if not the letter, of his manifesto by saying that he would renounce the Polaris system within the lifetime of a Parliament, regardless of the results of disarmament negotiations?

Certainly, the Prime Minister had no hesitation on the matter when she was asked about it on BBC television's *Panorama* on Tuesday. She said: "If they believe that someone was just sitting there and saying, 'Well, we've got them, but don't worry, everyone in Moscow, don't worry, you lot in the Kremlin, of course we'd never use them', it wouldn't be a deterrent."

"The only alternative to nuclear deterrence is surrender or capitulation. Surrender or capitulation for Britain? Never."

Mr Roy Jenkins, Prime Minister-designate of the Alliance, told *The Times* at his press conference yesterday that he firmly believed in the need for a totally effective nuclear deterrent. Asked whether he would push the button, he replied: "That is a question which nobody ought to answer."

Whether the people of Bootle or in cities all over the country found it useful that the Prime Minister and the interviewers were having a wrangle about statistics instead of having answers to questions, I am not so sure.

"In so far as they didn't, it must be my responsibility - and not the Prime Minister's."

Sir Robin said that during an interview of such importance, held during a critical stage in the election campaign, it was not for him to be clever or a television performer. "My responsibility is to see that as many important matters as



Thatcher interview 'badly handled' 'Mr Day' takes the blame

By Richard Evans

Sir Robin Day, the arch-inquisitor of Britain's politicians, confessed last night to being "deeply depressed" about the way he handled his controversial television interview with the Prime Minister on Tuesday night.

"I thought I handled it badly. I failed to ask a number of important questions to which the viewers were entitled to have answers", he said.

The 40-minute interview on the BBC's *Panorama* programme, during which Mrs Margaret Thatcher repeatedly referred to Sir Robin as Plain Mr Day, was hailed as an outstanding success by some political commentators. Sir Robin's tough questioning led one pundit to describe his performance as "the most courageous of a long and abrasive career".

"If people liked it as television, that is up to them," Sir Robin said. He was gratified by the response from some viewers who had found the interview interesting.

"But most of those viewers were friends; people in the close circle of broadcasting, of politics, and journalism.

possible are raised in a proper way.

"A politician's reaction in an interview is like the nature of the sea to a sea captain. If a sea captain comes up against a storm or a calm it is his job to get through it. In this case, there was a rough sea. If I did not negotiate it properly that is my fault."

Sir Robin described the Prime Minister's continual reference to him as "Mr Day" as a "slip" probably brought about by the three and a half year gap since he had last interviewed Mrs Thatcher.

But he confirmed the normal pleasantries involving a chat and a drink following such an interview did not take place. "The Prime Minister was in a hurry."

He would not comment on an alleged conversation between himself and the Prime Minister immediately after the programme had been recorded.

Mrs Thatcher, informed by an aide, that she had called Sir Robin "Mr Day" apparently turned to the BBC men and said: "Robin, did I call you Mr Day?"

"Not once - eight times", came the reply.



Moment of triumph: Lester Piggott on Teonose is led in.

Profits fall £8m at state airport group

By Sandy McLachlan

British Airport Authority, which is high on the Conservative Party's privatization list, suffered an £8m drop in operating profits to £34m for the year ending March 31.

However, Mr Norman Payne, chairman of the authority, said yesterday he hoped that profits would rebound in the present year.

The fall in profit is due to two main factors. In May 1981, BAA froze the prices it charged to airlines using its seven airports, Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Prestwick, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen. The problem was exacerbated by the reduction in landing fees as a result of a fall in passenger volume in the recession.

BAA increased its airline charges by an average of 5 per cent from April this year and, according to Mr Payne, there are signs of a passenger volume upturn in the present financial year.

Last year, the authority experienced a 1 per cent volume increase against the 3 per cent to 4 per cent it had estimated. This year "we were not looking for very much over 1 to 2 per cent," Mr Payne said. "But if world economic recovery gets

Ninth Derby victory for Piggott

By Christopher Warman

Nearly half a million people yesterday sacrificed a day's excitement in the general election campaign to seek the peace of the countryside on Epsom Downs, and they were privileged to see Lester Piggott win his ninth Derby with inevitable ease, riding the 9-2 favourite Teonose.

Cautious citizens might have arrived equipped for water sports after the thunderstorms of the previous night, but Derby Day is not a day for the cautious and the real punters were there defying the elements.

They were vindicated in their optimism since, after a cloudy start, the sun shone over the Downs throughout the afternoon.

The bookmakers estimated that about £30m was wagered on the Derby, and to their distress much of it went on Teonose.

The beaming winning owner, Mr Eric Molter, an American businessman, picked up a record £127,712. Mr Piggott also allowed himself a smile, but remained cool as usual, commenting after the race that it had been his easiest Derby victory.

Details, page 23.

Thundering start to June

Flaming June stormed in with a vengeance yesterday as thunder, lightning and torrential rain brought havoc to the Midlands and the north after sweeping across the south during the night.

The heaviest storms for many years left dozens of roads under several feet of water, buildings damaged and overhead power lines out of action.

Some places had an inch of rain amid brilliant lightning flashes and thunder. "I can imagine a lot of people were scared out of their wits," a London weather Centre spokesman said.

The Meteorological Office sees no immediate respite to the unsettled weather. The steady stream of Atlantic depressions which made May the wettest for 20 years is expected to continue for four or five days.

Although higher than average rainfall had been measured in many parts of the country, the rain gauge station of the office's headquarters, at Bracknell, was recording below average for the month until last night.

The London fire brigade was overwhelmed with calls, many to pump water out of flooded buildings. Residents in a block of flats at Wades Place, Limehouse, east London, were evacuated after a chimney was struck by lightning and was threatening to collapse.

Lighting also struck two roofs at houses in Sheerwater, Surrey, and a tree was blown across the A264 near Lington Church, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

The A1 was closed at Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, and at Eaton, Nottinghamshire. Thousands of people had the electricity cut off after lightning struck overhead power lines to Basildon and Southend, Essex.

Key Soviet diplomat is demoted

Berlin (Reuters). - Mr Pyotr Abramov, the Soviet Union's veteran Ambassador to East Germany and a key figure in the complicated diplomacy over West Berlin, is to be replaced, a Soviet Embassy spokesman said yesterday.

The Supreme Soviet has appointed Mr Abramov, aged 71, as chairman of the state committee for foreign tourism, he said. It was an apparent demotion for a hardliner and one of Moscow's most senior diplomats who was twice awarded the Order of Lenin, the top civilian award.

Mr Abramov negotiated the 1971 four-power agreement with Britain, France and the United States which confirmed the separate existence of West Berlin.

Habib returns to US after Syria failure

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy, will leave the Middle East for the United States today after failing in the first round of his mission to persuade President Assad of Syria to begin talks about moving his troops out of Lebanon.

The unexpectedly quick return of Mr Habib comes at a time when military tension between Israel and Syria is still dangerously high despite the ending last weekend of large-scale Syrian military manoeuvres.

Reinforced Israeli troops in the occupied Bekaa Valley in Lebanon and on the annexed Golan Heights remain on special alert.

FINANCIAL TIMES

Printers accused by press chief

By David Nicholson-Lord

Management at the *Financial Times*, where a long-running industrial dispute has again stopped production, yesterday called for tighter curbs on trade union power.

The newspaper, which lost its 200,000 British print run for the second day running this morning, accused the National Graphical Association of mounting the "largest attempt at highway robbery" in Fleet Street history and said the action by 24 print staff showed how a small number of employees could "unlawfully" inflict immense damage on a national newspaper.

Mr Alan Hare, chairman of the *Financial Times*, told a specially convened press conference: "Apart from stopping a national newspaper, one of the few functionally which has not been declared for any party so far during this election, the action illustrates dramatically the need as far as national newspapers are concerned for legislation either for a lay-off clause or for the legal enforceability of contracts by any government which wishes to see a diversified and free press continue."

Mr Bryn Griffiths, general president of the NGA, which has declared the dispute official, immediately described Mr Hare's claims as ridiculous and added: "They told us when the talks broke down they would sling mud. The company is living up to its reputation."

Mr Hare, who failed to rule out recourse to the courts by management, said he did not want to bring politics into newspapers "but it won't be my fault if the politicians are brought in because unions fail to exercise their proper responsibilities."

The immediate cause of the dispute, which also threatens the newspaper's 50,000 print run in Frankfurt, is a new claim by the NGA on behalf of eight regular and 16 casual machine managers. The management, which has been seeking new productivity agreements with production staff for over three years, said the claim would take average weekly earnings from £304 to £330.

Mr Hare said it could not be justified because the men were doing less work. Mr Griffiths said the union had dropped its claim to £322 but the management had offered only £5 on a "take it or leave it" basis. The claim reflected extra production and different working practices, he added.

Mr Hare said the newspaper's management had never been anti-union but criticized the NGA for using "brute force" to back up its "inordinate power". The dispute raised the questions of union power and a free press, he said.

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JUNE

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Women's institutes in drive to gain new image among the young

By a Correspondent

The National Association of Women's Institutes is hoping to add a campaigning and caring image to its present "jam and Jerusalem" reputation at its annual meeting in London today.

To do that it believes it needs to attract women between the ages of 30 and 50, who now make up a small proportion of its membership. It has launched a bright new video which puts across the message, accompanied by a pop music song written for the institute. "Prospects are sky high at the WI".

But most of all the WI will present its national campaign, Women in the Community, to show the wide range of activities it is involved with and which it feels are in need of change.

The promotion includes women in education, in health and in public life, and hopes to encourage its members in each of these areas.

The WI suggests that the Education Act, 1944, should be amended to make adult education a compulsory part of government spending; more women should be in central and



Mrs Harris: "Change in ideas, not ideals".

local government and there should be training and preparation for that, and a greater awareness of all things to do with health.

Although these are not great policy changes, WI leaders hope they can be promoted in a way that will give the organization the standing of the important pressure group they say it is.

"We want a change in ideas

and image without a change in ideals", Mrs Anne Harris, the WI chairman, told *The Times*. "The jam and Jerusalem is still there but we are also about friendship and fun. I want people to know what we really do and who we really are".

The fall in membership, now totalling 370,000, is not considered to be serious but Mrs Harris admitted that if it continued financial difficulties would result. However, help from commercial organizations, including British Home Stores and the National Westminster Bank, is being received in far greater measure.

Today's meeting, at the Albert Hall, in London, will include discussion on four policy areas: the legal status of artificially produced embryos, care of the terminally ill, the rights of widowers to gain a pension on the death of their wives if contributions are made to a pension scheme, and the need for planning permission for agricultural buildings, some of which are exempt from planning controls.

It will also include the singing of "Jerusalem".

Campaign to protect sale deposits

By Our Correspondent
Leamington Spa

The six metropolitan authorities have launched a campaign for legislation to protect people from companies which accept money for ordered goods and go bankrupt before delivery.

A present there is nothing to stop firms on the verge of insolvency from placing prepaid cash in their accounts. The authorities want any money paid as a cash deposit for goods or services to be lodged in separate accounts, or covered by bonding guarantee that the money is safe.

Guitarist's drug death

Mr Peter Farndon, aged 30, guitarist with the Pretenders group, drowned in the bath after taking a combination of heroin and cocaine, an inquest at Westminster Coroner's Court heard yesterday. He was the second member of the group to die from a drugs overdose within a year.

The Coroner, Dr Paul Knapman, recorded a verdict of drug addiction.

Woman spotted bomb hoaxers



Miss Julie Michaels-Anyibofu, aged 20, a West End secretary, was awarded £150 at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for trapping two bomb hoaxers. She overheard two men making a telephone call saying that an IRA bomb had been planted in the Natwest Tower, in the city. She followed them and identified them to the police.

New presenter for TV-am

Miss Anne Diamond, aged 28, formerly of BBC television *Nationwide*, has been appointed a presenter of TV-am's *Good Morning Britain* programme.

For several weeks, TV-am has had an average viewing figure of 200,000, compared with the BBC's breakfast programme peak of two million.

Attempt on Atlantic record

Tom McClean, a former SAS member, flew to Canada yesterday to try to recapture the record for sailing across the Atlantic in the smallest boat.

Mr McClean, aged 41, from Mammaig on the west coast of Scotland, will sail from St Johns in a weeks time in his tiny boat *Giltspur* which is just 7 feet 10 inches long.

Eating into French breakfast habits

By John Lawless

The idea of the French being persuaded to abandon coffee-dunked croissants in favour of a British egg and bacon breakfast will take a step nearer becoming reality next week when eight of France's top retailers will be guests of the government-backed Food from Britain campaign.

"We will be giving them a full British breakfast on the first morning", the campaign's marketing manager, Mr Trevor Barker explained yesterday. "Eggs, bacon and much more".

Market research has put bacon at the top of Britain's potential best-sellers in France and the Egg Authority will have a stand of its own at the Royal Show, in Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, to push its half of the plate towards Britain's EEC partners.

Twenty-five foreign senior store managers have been invited, representing Food from Britain's first important promotion, and probably the biggest inward mission of buyers which Britain has funded.

Most are from France, but others are from West Germany and the Benelux countries, and one from the United States. "They are coming from our priority markets, and are top people from stores like Prisma and Carrefour", Mr Barker said.

The 55 million French people spend £27,000m a year on food, but how they will take to Britain's other priority sales sectors is open to question.

British researchers emphasize that even *pain* can be challenged. They feel sufficiently confident to suggest

that British-made crispbread has a great potential in France (a claim that will raise a few Scandinavian eyebrows). But then, so have biscuits, cakes, chocolates, frozen foods and even cheese.

"We will also put a particular emphasis on selling British lamb in France", Mr Barker said. "It has caused some problems in the past, but the indications are that the market is now receptive".

Only last month French farmers seized a lorry loaded with British mutton at Cherbourg and poured fuel oil over it. But promotions for lamb are shortly to be staged in several French cities.

"In the short term we are talking about half-a-dozen big gross promotions, not just one-off shop events", Mr Barker said.

Whether next Monday's lunch menu will be split country by country is not known. But the prospects for West Germans look best for specialty beefs and they will be urged to buy more tea, whisky, fruits and vegetables.

"Celery shows great potential", Mr Barker added.

● Britain has sold more than 250,000 tonnes of wheat to Poland since the last harvest in a long campaign to reduce stocks by selling abroad. But the Home Grown Cereals Authority reported yesterday that Britain still has a "mountain" of well over a million tonnes stored off the market under EEC rules (Hugh Clayton writes).

Most of the stock consisted of barley, but there is still about 400,000 tonnes of wheat, despite exports since last summer's harvest.

Big increase in business sponsorship of arts

By Frances Gibb

Sponsorship of the arts by business has risen from less than £1m seven years ago to £13m a year, according to the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts.

One reason is a growing appreciation by companies of the marketing potential in such sponsorship. Mr Nicholas Owen, chairman of the association's management committee, said: "A few years ago companies thought sponsoring the arts was entirely charitable."

"Now they realize there is also another aspect; it is a tool

they can use for corporate promotion in one form or another."

When the association was set up in 1976 under Mr Luke Rittner, now secretary-general designate of the Arts Council, business was estimated to be spending about £750,000 a year on the arts. But the findings of a survey taken among the association's 125 members show spending now to be about £13m a year.

The rate of growth had been running at between 25 and 30 per cent a year, Mr Owen said.

Family seeks state-paid flight to Australia

Mrs Cynthia Newsome, who was called a scrounger when she and her five children arrived in Britain from Australia penniless four years ago, asked for money again yesterday to return to Australia.

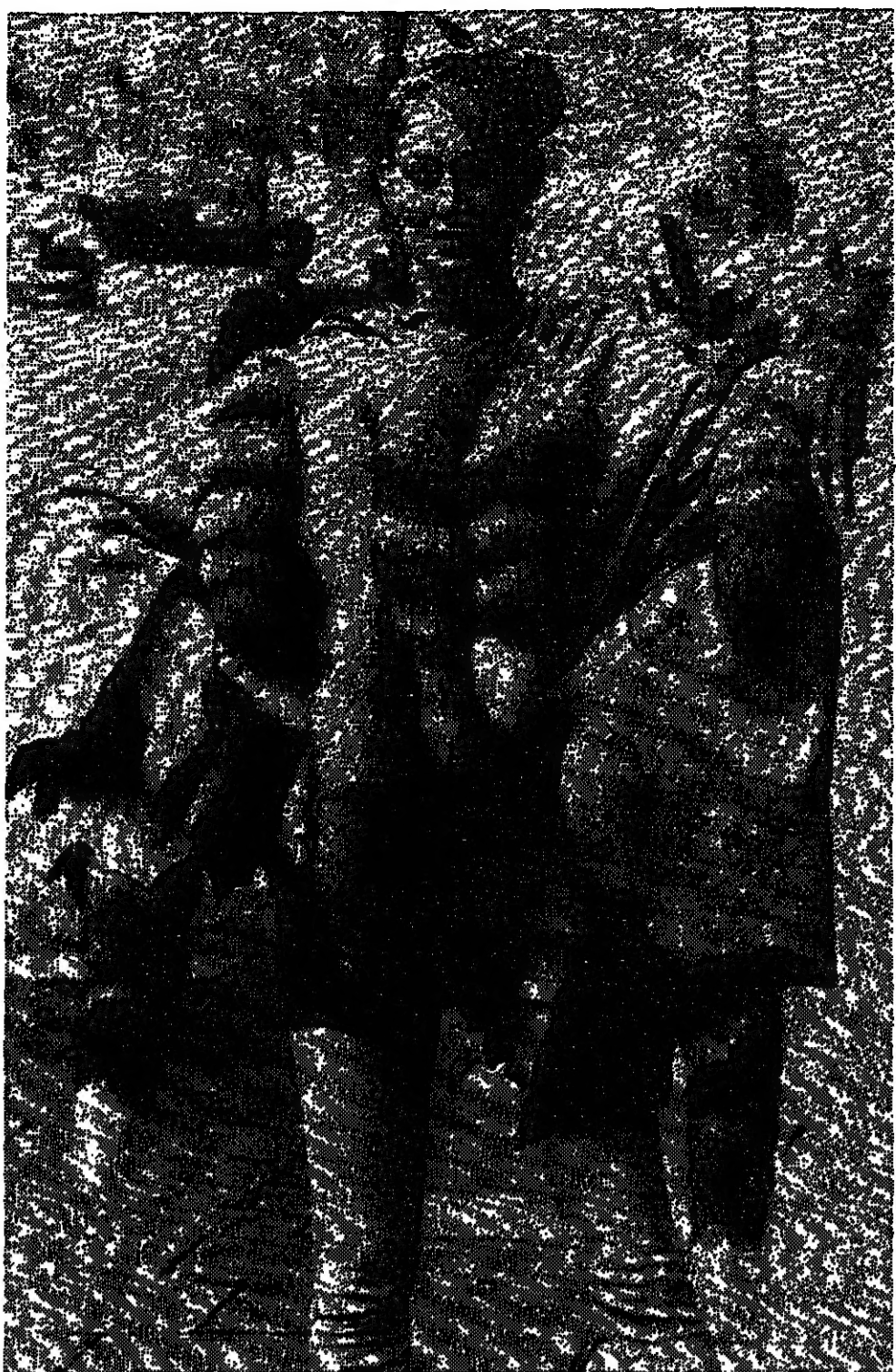
Under Britain's social security laws the state may foot the bill of £1,500 if officials think it will save them money in the long run.

Mrs Newsome caused an uproar when she arrived in her home town of Rotherham with no money and was given a

council house, £200 in state benefits, furniture and £50 a week social security benefits.

When Mr Newsome arrived he admitted he had £5,000 in savings. He was later fined £150 for defrauding the Department of Health and Social Security.

The couple's marriage ended in divorce last year after 25 years but they remarried in February. Last week Mr Newsome walked out and Mrs Newsome is asking for the air fare to return with her family to Australia.



Irish banks reject the British pound coin

Banks in the Irish Republic are refusing to recognize the British pound coin, saying it is "too bulky and expensive to handle".

Shops, hotels and public houses throughout the republic, however, failed to get the message on time and after last weekend's Bank holiday influx of British tourists they have been left with thousands of now worthless pounds.

● Householders near an industrial estate in Dublin were delighted this week when a landscaped garden suddenly appeared at the gates of the site. But the next morning the trees and shrubs were just as quickly uprooted by workmen.

Dublin County Council said yesterday that it wanted the estate to look as good as possible for its opening, so it rented about fifty trees and a hundred shrubs.

This swirring ragged brown leather cape draped with fox tails price £275, designed by Brian Rennie, a student at Ravensbourne College of Art in Chislehurst, Kent was the best trim award winner with a £100 prize, in the annual Saga Design Awards held in London yesterday.

Students of Harrow College of Higher Education, in north-west London and Ravensbourne College of Art competed. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

Wife's fears for injured Red Devil

From Our Correspondent
Guildford

The wife of sergeant-major Kenneth Yeoman, of the Red Devils free-fall team, who broke his back saving a colleague described her fears about his determination to jump again.

Sergeant-major Yeoman, aged 37, who is paralysed below the waist, was transferred yesterday by helicopter from Truro, where he underwent surgery after the accident, to Stoke Mandeville Hospital, in Buckinghamshire.

He was injured when he landed heavily after clutching on to corporal Kenneth Campbell, whose parachute had failed to open while the Red Devils were training in Cornwall on May 4.

Mrs Rose Yeoman, aged 33, who spent more than two weeks at his bedside after the accident, said yesterday: "He is determined to get better. He has put a lot into the Red Devils and wants to get back in the team and jump again as soon as possible."

"That's understandable, but I really do not want him to jump again."

Mrs Yeoman, who has two teenage sons and a daughter, aged eight, said: "All we can do now is take every day as it comes. It is quite hard at times to carry on as normal, but the children and I cannot let Kenneth see that we are worried. We have got to be strong for his sake. He has been in an awful lot of pain, yet he has never complained."

Sergeant-major Yeoman who has been in The Parachute Regiment for 19 years, joined the Red Devils just over three years ago. He has been married for 16 years.

Mrs Yeoman, from Aldershot, Hampshire, added: "I have every confidence that he will be all right. He felt pins and needles in his feet on Tuesday and that is good sign."

Her son Paul, aged 14, said he could not wait to make his first parachute jump.

Some parents and children approve of video 'nasties'

By Kenneth Gidding

"I am just delivering 'Nightmares in a Damaged Brain' for the Speights and their five children", a video dealer in Leeds said as he drove a vanload of horror films round to clients.

Stephen Taylor, the dealer, was the first to be prosecuted under section 2 of the Obscene Publications Act. He was fined £500, which he thought excessive.

In a documentary film, "A Gentleman's Agreement?" to be shown on Channel 4 next Wednesday, having been cleared by the Independent Broadcasting Authority, he explains why his customers have a big appetite for video "nasties".

He also explains why, although he thinks the *fine* should have been halved, he was happy to be the first to be prosecuted for dealing in obscene video films. "If I had been the second I might have got six months' imprisonment".

The film, made by Broadside with the aim of drawing public attention to the issue with which videos such as "SS Experiment Camp" can be rented, also shows interviews with children and parents who raise no objection to horror and violence.

One child says: "They are true life films about everyday things".

"True life" includes the story of a woman who is raped

by four men and is then shown, in a letter of blood, taking her revenge in *I Spit on your Grave*. "SS Experiment Camp" is illustrated by a scene showing naked women being burnt in ovens.

Mr Taylor says in the documentary, that he conducted a survey among his customers to ask whether they approved of video "nasties", now the subject of a voluntary code of practice drawn up by the British Videogram Association. "Not one of them objected", he says.

One of the parents interviewed explains that no one from outside sees the horror films the family sees regularly. "If anyone is going to be corrupted by them it will only be us", she says.

But Mr Gareth Wardell, who in the last Parliament withdrew a private member's Bill aimed at legislating against the "nasties" to see if a voluntary code works, says the profits are too big for it to be possible to impose "a gentleman's agreement" on people who basically are not gentlemen.

Dr Alan Gilman, of the NSPCC, speaks of the permanent damage some videos can do to children. "Just as it is wrong to let a three-year-old have matches to play with, or a seven-year-old to have a loaded shotgun around... I think children need protection from strong videos as well".

'Prevent children from seeing sex films'

From Richard Garner, of *The Times Educational Supplement*, Harrogate

Britain's head teachers are to demand Government action to prevent children from viewing home video films depicting extreme violence and pornography.

The National Association of Head Teachers voted overwhelmingly in favour of the move at its conference in Harrogate yesterday after hearing that the availability of sex films was unchecked, leading to "an orgy of commercialism".

Mr Peter Roberts, headmaster of Samuel Ward Upper School, Havant, Hants, proposed the motion, saying that groups of young children were clubbing together to hire such films.

He said that legislation was necessary to curb the excesses of pirate video suppliers who refused to abide by a code of practice. He also felt the films should be given a classification.

Mr Roberts said there was a danger of children imitating the behaviour they saw on the films, or having their sensibilities blunted or desensitized.

The conference also called for greater protection to be given to head teachers who risked suspension from their jobs. Mr Derek Best, chairman of the associations Professional and Legal Services Committee, had told the conference that some had been suspended after "mischievous" statements from children about improper behaviour.

"We had a new product and a lot of faith."



We put both in Radio Times.

Stephen Wilson, Technics Organ Division Manager.

"Selling electronic keyboards might be thought an easy matter," Stephen Wilson told us. "You simply take ads in the trade press and leave the rest to your dealers."

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"So much so we took a whole-page colour in 1980. And again the response was good."

For further information, contact Head of Advertisement Department, BBC Publications, 33 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AA. Telephone: 01-580 5577.

Source: NRS (JCNARS) July-December 1982.



US astronomers claim a planet is born

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

The first tentative identification of a planet outside our own solar system will be announced this summer by a group of American astronomers.

An object close to the young star T Tauri seems to be a large planet in the process of formation, according to Dr Douglas Lin and colleagues at the University of California, Santa Cruz, who have analysed observations made by

several American telescopes over the last 18 months.

There proposal is likely to start a scientific controversy when it is published in the July issue of *Astrophysical Journal Letters*.

Some astronomers who are familiar with the observations maintain that the mysterious object is more likely to represent a very small new star which has not yet switched itself on properly and is still

masked by dust. But Dr Lin believes that the planetary hypothesis is the best explanation for the evidence so far.

The discovery of a "proto-planet" in the process of formation would have great implications. First, it could tell astronomers a lot about the early development of the solar system.

Secondly, it would add weight to the argument that life is widespread elsewhere in

the Universe. Any intelligent life remotely like our own would have to evolve on a planet, and although most astronomers believe that many other stars have planetary systems, they have had no direct evidence to reject the possibility that the solar system arose through a unique accident.

The proposed proto-planet is called T Tauri Infrared Companion (TIRC).

Tebbit ridicules Labour plan to pay young people to stay at school

By Our Political Staff

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday dismissed with ridicule the Labour Party's plan to encourage young people aged between 16 and 18 to stay in full-time education by paying them £25 a week.

That was among the schemes listed by Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour's education spokesman, at the party's London campaign press conference, which he said would bring hope to young people who were now leaving school in a mood of cynicism, despair and disillusionment.

Mr Kinnock said he recently saw some graffiti on the back of a lorry saying: "Vote for Maggie, retire at 16". He thought there could be no more accurate assessment of the effect of Tory policies.

Later, Mr Tebbit at the Conservative campaign press conference, picked on Mr Kinnock's £25 a week incentive to people to carry on at school.

"As I understand it, the Labour Party are going to finance this by withdrawing the child allowances, so that means that £5 or £7 a week is taken out of the mother's housekeeping."

"Then they tax the father on the value of £25 allowance to his child. So what Mr Kinnock is proposing, in essence, is that the mother gets less housekeeping, the father gets less money in his wage packet, so that the youngster should have more pocket money and be able to

strengthen family life by giving his mother some of it each week.

"That is a curious way of inspiring hope and helplessness."

Mr Kinnock backed by Mr Roy Hattersley, produced figures showing the relentless increase in the number of young unemployed during the past four years, and told of the frustration felt by youngsters who left school full of hope and optimism, hoping to do well for themselves, their families and for society.

Labour would restore higher education places to their former levels, Mr Kinnock said. They would be for the qualified young people who had been denied places by the Government's expenditure cuts - 61,000 since 1980 - and for adults who needed, and could use, higher education facilities.

Labour would establish two-year student-traineeship to give every 16 and 17-year old school-leaver the modern skills required to meet present needs. That would give time for thorough courses, leading to additional qualifications and a realistic mixture of education, training, work experience and career counselling," Mr Kinnock said.

"And in our 'Earning for Learning' scheme we shall make sure that every young person gets an income to help the family budget: £25 a week to

those in full-time education, and at least £30 a week for those on training schemes, a sum which will be re-negotiated annually by the trade unions to maintain its value."

Mr Neil Kinnock said that young people in work would have the right to training and educational leave, with full pay, so that they could be equipped with modern aptitudes. "Our training scheme will be pathway to work, and not a gangplank to despair," Mr Kinnock declared.

Mr Hattersley claimed that the Job Opportunities Programme as operated by the Tories, had meant that young people on a pittance of £25 a week had little chance of a job at the end of the year's training.

Mr Tebbit was full of optimism about the prospects of a successful launch of the Youth Training Scheme in mid-September. "Up to the middle of May, 90 per cent of the 460,000 places required had been identified," he said.

"Mode A places - where employers take on youngsters directly - have come forward very well. The target had been set at 300,000 and almost 95 per cent have been identified."

Support from industry had been outstanding Mr Tebbit said. He was confident that the party's pledge to have all school leavers in a job or a training scheme by Christmas would be kept.

Falklands veteran embarrasses Thatcher

From Philip Webster Political Reporter

The Falklands War, one of the prime factors behind Mrs Margaret Thatcher's personal popularity, caused her an embarrassing dilemma in Scotland yesterday.

Her trip to a weaving mill in Elgin, in the marginal Murray constituency in the Grampians, was dominated by a one-man protest from an unemployed Falklands veteran.

Mr Steven Sherrett, aged 34, a sergeant in the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, stood outside the premises of James Johnston and Co with a banner proclaiming: "Unemployed Falklands hero (the word hero was crossed out) veterans requires job. Apply here. Gls a job. Prime Minister."

He, rather than Mrs Thatcher's walk around the factory because the main focus of media attention. Mr Sherrett, who is married with three children, said that he had fought in the battle of Tumbledown Mountain and saw action throughout the campaign. He left the Army in April after 12 years' service.

Mr Sherrett told reporters: "I can't find a job. It is not for want of trying. I have applied for jobs as a social worker, sales rep, van driver and security guard. All I want to do is work. I am completely disillusioned."

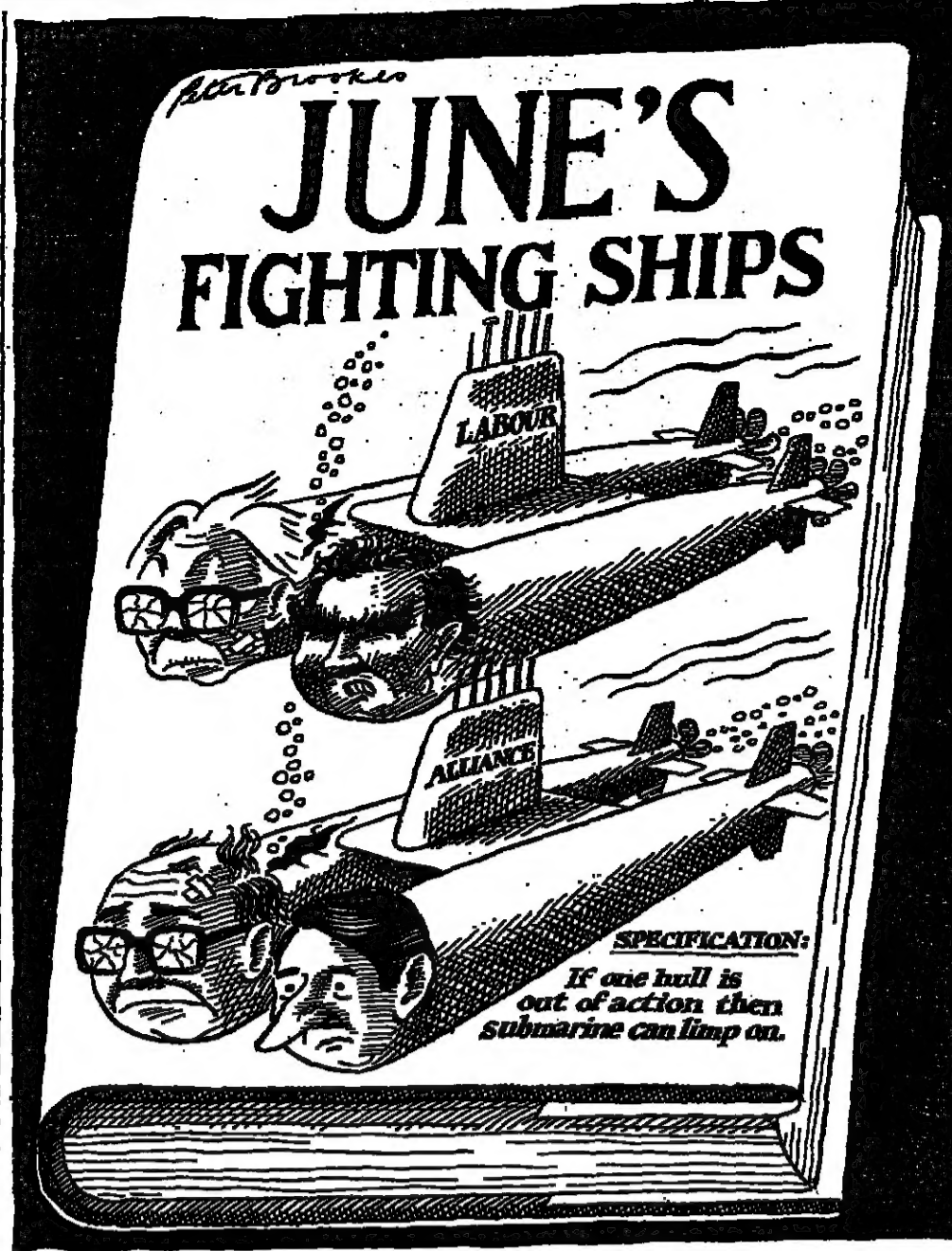
Mrs Thatcher was faced with the dilemma of whether to talk to him and her aides conferred anxiously while she looked round the mill. In the end, her staff took details from the man but she decided against speaking to him.

As she came out of the press conference before leaving the factory, she waved to the crowd where he was standing and said: "We are very late."

The previous evening the Prime Minister had received a hostile reception from demonstrators in a crowd of about 1,000 outside the Station Hotel in Inverness, where she had flown after her speech at a rally in Edinburgh. An egg was thrown which hit a journalist.

Yesterday she concentrated her brief visit on the marginal constituencies of Moray and Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber. The Tories hope to win the latter from Mr Russell Johnston, the Liberal. He had a majority of more than 4,000 at the last election, but new boundaries have removed Liberal Isle of Skye and added Tory Nairn.

In Moray, they will be defending Mr Alex Pollock's 1979 majority of 422 votes from a strong Scottish National Party challenge. The seat has had part of the once Nationalist Banffshire added and Mr Hamish Watt, the former SNP MP, is regarded as one of the SNP's best hopes.



SNP is fighting for its life

From Ian Bradley, Glasgow

The Conservatives may look certain to win the election in England but it is equally certain that they will lose it in Scotland, just as they have in every general election since 1955.

Yet the majority of Labour MPs consistently returned north of the Borders are powerless to halt the country's decline. Therefore the only way to help Scotland is to "halt Thatcher at the border" by voting for the Nationalists.

That is the message which the Scottish National Party is trying to put across. It claims that only by playing the nationalist card can Scots make an impact on the government elected on June 9. But it is an argument which seems to be failing on deaf ears. The SNP stands at only around 10 per cent in the polls and the party seems destined to come a poor fourth in many seats.

Ten years ago the SNP was scoring over 50 per cent in some opinion polls and in the October 1974 election it won 11 seats. Although it lost all but two of those at the last election, it still scored a respectable 17.3 per cent of the vote in Scotland. This time the party looks in serious danger of being wiped

off the political map.

How has this come about at a time of unprecedented unemployment in Scotland, when nationalism might seem to have a strong appeal to a country which has consistently proved more resistant than any other in the United Kingdom to Mrs Thatcher's brand of Conservatism?

One reason is undoubtedly the failure of the last Labour Government devolution Bill in 1979. Mr Gordon Wilson, chairman of the SNP and one of the party's two surviving MPs in the last Parliament, admits: "The issue had been running so strongly throughout the 1970s that it had really exhausted itself and it was impossible to keep the momentum going."

The other main reason for the Nationalists' loss of support is their own internal feuding. For the last few years the party has been locked in a bitter struggle between those who put Scottish independence first at all costs and a younger left-wing element who came into the party in the mid-1970s arguing that the first priority should be the pursuit of Socialism; only in that way, they said, could the SNP strike at Labour's heartland in West

Central Scotland and become the major political force in the country.

The row culminated in the expulsion from the party of some of the most vocal left-wingers. Although most have now been promised reinstatement in return for a pledge of loyalty to the leadership, the bitter squabbling of the past few years has left the party weakened.

The victory of the "independence first" traditionalists has meant that the SNP has not been able to challenge Labour in the Old industrial areas of Scotland. The nationalists' main hopes in this election lie in predominantly rural Tory-held seats like Argy and Bute, Banff and Buchan, and North Tayside.

Ironically the party's biggest hope in this election is in the constituency which voted most decisively against home rule for Scotland in the 1979 referendum. In Orkney and Shetland, Mrs Winnifred Ewing, whose victory in the Hamilton by-election in 1967 started the SNP revival, hopes to pick up much of the support that formerly went to the retiring Liberal MP Mr Jo Grimond.

Blunder by Foot retracted

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot yesterday retracted a pledge that National Insurance charges would not go up under Labour's programme for government.

He had said in an Independent Television News interview on Tuesday that the party was not proposing any such increase. Indeed, he added, Labour wanted in some respects to reduce such payments.

That section of the interview was not broadcast, but as *The Times* pointed out yesterday Labour is committed to the abolition of the upper ceiling of £220 a week on earnings-related National Insurance contributions. That would raise an extra £1,000m from employers and employees.

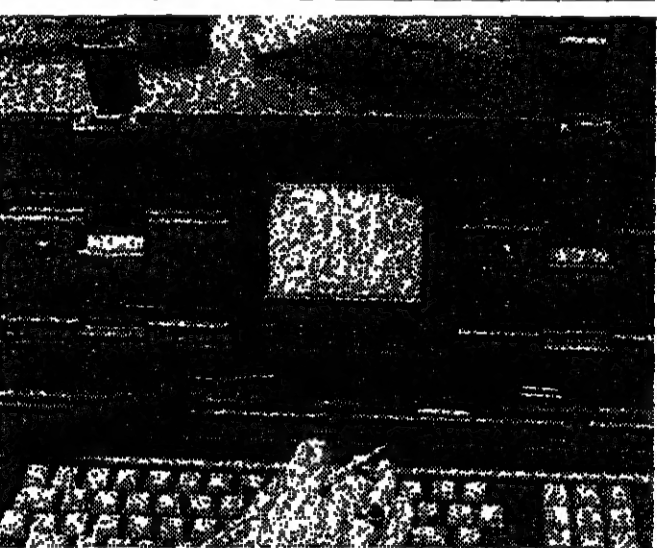
One of Mr Foot's Shadow Cabinet colleagues also said last week that Labour's plans for increases of up to £3,000m in pensions and social security benefits could mean increases in basic contributions.

At the end of yesterday's Labour press conference, Mr Foot volunteered a statement on the matter.

He said: "I did make a mistake yesterday in a reply I gave about the National Insurance charge, and I would like to take this opportunity to correct it."

"When I said that we planned to cut National Insurance, I was referring to the National Insurance Surcharge. Our policy on National Insurance contributions is clear. We do not plan to increase contribution rates, but we do intend to abolish the ceiling on National Insurance contributions."

"At present, workers pay exactly the same contribution if they earn £220 a week or if they earn £1,000 a week. We do not think that is right. We think those on £1,000 a week should make a proper contribution to improving benefits for the poor and helping to rebuild our economy."



Inside information: Part of the Swingometer programme on display

Downing Street expert in home computer market

By David Hewson

Campaign addicts who want to know the precise detail of the psephological advice offered to Mrs Thatcher before she called the election can now find it on a home computer programme being offered for sale to the public at £29.95 a copy.

The programme, written by Mr Christopher Monckton, aged 31, a member of the Downing Street Central Policy Unit, was originally produced to provide the unit with a convenient electoral ready reckoner.

The Tories' political opponents were unaware that Swingometer, as Mr Monckton has christened the programme, had origins so close to the centre of Downing Street until they were told by *The Times* yesterday.

But given the current state of the opinion polls, it offers little comfort for Mrs Thatcher's opponents. On Swingometer's reckoning, yesterday's poll rating of 44 per cent of voters for the Conservatives, 32 per cent for Labour and 21 per cent for the Liberals, had produced a Tory landslide of a 16-seat overall majority.

Even if the electorate was equally divided between all three parties, the seats would break down to 304 for Labour, 256 Tories, and 69 Alliance.

Mr Monckton, a former newspaper leader writer, said that he came to write the programme because the unit needed a psephological guide and had an American-made Osborne portable computer to hand. The programme has also been adapted to run on the more basic Sinclair ZX81 home computer, though the results take a little longer to arrive.

One of the important lessons the unit learnt from the programme, Mr Monckton said, was that so long as the Tories maintained a five point lead over Labour and the Alliance vote did not start to approach 30 per cent, the Conservatives could count on an overall majority.

Swingometer is available for £29.95 a copy plus 50p postage from Impres Software, Bedford House, Rockcliffe Street, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.

Joseph softens school vouchers option

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, yesterday played down the possibility of a Conservative government introducing a voucher system to widen parental choice of schools within the state educational system.

The manifesto says that ways will be sought to widen school choice for parents, but the first edition of *Daily Voucher*, issued as background for candidates on May 19, explained that vouchers would be an option.

That document said that vouchers would be worth "the cost of educating the child in a maintained school" and that they could "be used to pay for

the child's education at a maintained school or the parents' choice."

But Sir Keith suggested at yesterday's campaign press conference that vouchers raised more problems than the alternative of open enrolment. Under his system, local authorities make provision for schools to contract and expand "rapidly", in line with fluctuations in parental demand.

He said: "Open enrolment is, I think, the much less complicated option. It is already being tried out in one of the educational districts of Kent. It's got its own problems, but it is an easier option."

Sir Keith also gave an assurance that in no way committed to a partial replacement of student grants with a mixed system of grants and loans, in order to "widen student access to higher education."

He said: "There is absolutely no commitment to it, no worked-out proposals and there would be widespread consultation."

Dr Rhodes Boyson, a Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Education, and a known advocate of vouchers and student loans, said that he was not disappointed by Sir Keith's caution.

12% support ecologists, poll finds

An opinion poll published yesterday showed that potential support for the Ecology Party was well above its target of 5 per cent of the vote.

The poll, conducted by Market and Opinion Research International was hailed as "a great encouragement" by the party even though the survey showed that 72 per cent of its electorate would not consider voting for it, against 12 per cent who would.

Jean Lambert, the party's agent in London, said it had evidence of growing support from disaffected Liberals.

If Mrs Thatcher is returned to Downing Street, the prospect for the next few years is for a direct and possibly bloody confrontation between the Department of the Environment and a small out vocal array of Labour city councils.

Under Conservative manifesto proposals, the government would by law ordain the rate levy in Sheffield, Manchester, Salford, Islington and the GLC (before its proposed abolition in 1990). But it is unlikely, Labour councillors say, that the radicals in power in these authorities will sit idly by while their municipal power is extinguished.

Tomorrow: Devolution

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Cambridgeshire NE

Familiar faces in fenland

CANDIDATES
C. Freud (L/All)
N. Duval (C)
R. J. Harris (Lab)

Mr Clement Freud has, he insists, lived down his past. When ten years ago he first won the Isle of Ely seat for the Liberals, in a by-election which followed the death of Sir Harry Legge-Bourke, the Conservative, Mr Freud's lugubrious face and voice seemed to be forever on television being satirical.

But that was all long ago. If a few people voted for him then because he was one of those funny London chaps on the telly, he has since patiently succeeded by making himself familiar in person to his constituents.

Of his popularity there can be little doubt. All across the flat fenland of what has now been unromantically rechristened Cambridgeshire North-East the bright orange posters glow in hundreds of village front gardens.

People open their front doors to him (he asked me to choose them at random to prove that it is not pre-arranged) and greet him with broad smiles of recognition. He claims to know 30,000 of his constituents.

At an early evening meeting at a club for the elderly and disabled in Wisbech, he pre-

Profile of Cambridgeshire NE

1981 % Own Occ	83
1981 % Loc Auth	4.5
1981 % Black/Asian	0.5
1981 % Mkt Cl	40
1981 % Prof Man	15
1981 % Electorate	70,000
1979 BBC/ITN national result	
Cons	44
Lab	32
Lib	21

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc Auth: proportion of Council tenants; % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mkt Cl: proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof Man: proportion of professional, managerial, and independent business; BBC/ITN national result: proportion of what result would have been in 1979 in new boundary constituencies by joint BBC/ITN study team.

sents the Alliance as the only realistic alternative for those who dislike what the Thatcher government has done. He deplores the fact that teachers and nurses are unemployed when schools and hospitals are overcrowded and starved of funds.

Mr Nick Duval, his Conservative opponent, also has the advantage of a familiar face as a reporter and presenter for Anglia Television, an occupation he combines with farming.

His campaign literature strongly emphasizes agricultural issues in an area where the rich, dark soil has traditionally nurtured wheat, sugar and potatoes, but where vast fields

of barley and oilseed rape now stretch to the low horizons and where pig farmers are in serious trouble.

He has discounted public meetings in favour of a "road show" in a brightly-decorated caravan, from which young helpers descend to knock on doors and invite people to meet the candidate. The "community" politics of Mr Freud are dismissed as "parish pump".

Next to the overriding issues of unemployment and defence comes that of the standing of the leader herself. Mr Geoffrey Harper, Mr Duval's agent and a recent recruit from Manchester, concedes that love is too strong a word but that she commands respect, albeit often grudging. "She came here in March and did a walkabout in Chatteris, and it was a great success."

Covering some 450 square miles, the constituency is one of the largest in England. Boundary changes have segregated Ely itself from its ancient diocese and incorporated three wards from the expanding town of Peterborough in the far north-west.

Mr Ron Harris, the Labour candidate, hopes that the changes will help to bolster a vote which in 1979 fell perilously close to the lost deposit mark. He is aware that many



Mr Freud (left): Little doubt about popularity. Mr Sproat: Openly confident of success



erstwhile Labour voters have defected to the Liberals, but is wise enough not to let that condescendence politicians phrase about "returning to the fold" as though the electorate were really no more than sheep.

Mr Freud senses the only danger this time to be complacency by his supporters. His

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Roxburgh and Berwick

Liberal hopes ride high

CANDIDATES
A. Kirkwood (L)
I. Sproat (C)
D. Briggs (Lab)
R. Shirley (SNP)

Roxburgh and Berwickshire is one of the most beautiful as well as the most marginal of British constituencies. It frames an 85-mile long wedge through the Scottish border country stretching from the towering cliffs of the Berwickshire coast in the north to the forest and moorland north of Carlisle in the south. It includes some of the finest country homes in the country, including the Hirsell, the seat of Lord Home, who is president of the local Conservative association. Many of the electors are employed in the knitwear and tweed industry but there is also a substantial number of farmers and fishermen.

Two thirds of the new constituency comes from David Steel's old seat of Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles and one third from the former Berwick and East Lothian constituency which was held with a slender majority for Labour at the dissolution by John Home Robertson.

The Liberals, whose candidate Archie Kirkwood, a former personal assistant to Mr Steel, has high hopes of gaining the

Profile of Roxburgh and Berwickshire

1981 % Own Occ	32.7
1981 % Loc Auth	43.8
1981 % Mkt Cl	37
1981 % Prof Man	15.5
1979 BBC/ITN national result	
Cons	41,768
Lab	15,000
Lib	15,000
SNP	15,000

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc Auth: proportion of Council tenants; % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mkt Cl: proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof Man: proportion of professional, managerial, and independent business; BBC/ITN national result: proportion of what result would have been in 1979 in new boundary constituencies by joint BBC/ITN study team.

seat. If the Liberals do win it, they will hold a sizeable chunk of the Anglo-Scottish border country, as the new seat is bounded to the west by Mr Steel's new Ettrick, Tweeddale and Lauderdale constituency and the east by Berwick-on-Tweed, the seat of the party's chief whip Mr Alan Beith.

Mr Kirkwood, a 37-year-old solicitor in Hawick, the main town in the constituency, lives in the same village as the Liberal party leader, whom he has helped in the last three election campaigns.

He is clearly hoping to pick up most of the considerable

steel vote in Roxburgh. He is campaigning hard on local issues like rural depopulation and lack of industrial development, which he blames on the present government's removal of assisted area status from the Borders Region last year.

Modestly, Mr Kirkwood says that the result of the election will be too close to call. He cites a BBC/ITN survey which predicted a majority of just 18 votes for the Conservatives and says that he is aiming to convert one Tory a day for 21 days of the campaign to be sure of getting in.

Mr Iain Sproat, the Conservative candidate, who is fighting much more on national issues, is more openly confident of success. He predicts a majority of 3,000 on the basis of local government results.

Mr Sproat, for the last 13 years MP for Aberdeen South, says that he came south to fight the new Borders seat because it is the area in which he was brought up.

The intervention of a Scottish Nationalist Party candidate, Mr Robert Shirley, a 55-year-old lecturer in finance in Edinburgh, seems unlikely to have much impact on the result.

Tomorrow: Devolution

Ian Bradley

**Watford
relish
Peking
duck**



هكذا من الاصل



Mozambique claims that South Africa sent in pilotless spyplane

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The Mozambique authorities claim that the mystery aircraft which was shot down over Maputo and crashed into the sea on Monday was a pilotless, remote-controlled reconnaissance machine.

A spokesman for the South Africa Air Force (SAAF), Colonel Julius Kriel, said yesterday, however, that the "drone" aircraft did not belong to the SAAF, and he repeated an earlier denial that any SAAF aircraft had entered Mozambique airspace on Monday.

The pretoria headquarters of the South African Defence Force (SADF), which embraces the Army, Navy and Air Force, was unable to comment on suggestions that the spyplane could have been sent on its mission by army intelligence.

Military analysts here say that Mozambique descriptions

of the aircraft suggest that it closely resembles the remote-controlled mini-aircraft used extensively by the Israelis on spying missions over Lebanon. South Africa has close relations with Israel, and has imported or adapted various items of Israeli military technology. According to Mozambique, wreckage retrieved from Maputo Bay showed that the propeller-driven aircraft was equipped with "optical instruments including a camera with a zoom lens of French manufacture". Inspection by local reporters disclosed the marking "2011" on the fuselage and the instruction "No hand hold" written in English.

Mozambique says the aircraft was monitored in flight from Moamba, about 30 miles North-west of Maputo and close to the border with Transvaal, to

the Maputo suburbs of Machava and Catembe. An artillery unit opened fire only after the aircraft had repeatedly refused to identify itself to Maputo airport ground control.

Mozambique also claims that a second aircraft, following about eight miles behind the "drone", turned south and fled back to South Africa when the anti-aircraft battery opened up. It was suggested in Maputo yesterday that this aircraft could have been controlling the "drone".

If the aircraft was from South Africa, a possible explanation is that it was seeking to obtain photographic evidence to support South Africa's claim to have destroyed camps and bases of the underground African National Congress (ANC) in and near the Maputo suburb of Matola in an air raid on May 23.

The raid was launched in retaliation for the car bomb explosion three days earlier outside Air Force headquarters in Pretoria, which has now claimed the lives of 19 people and injured, more than 200 others.

Seven of the dead, and many of the injured, were members of the armed forces, but most were civilians, both black and white. The ANC claimed responsibility for the attack.

interest of international peace and security.

The debate, at first resisted, must now only be a source of encouragement to the United States, which has been promoting rapprochement in southern Africa. The recent violence in the region has only reinforced the need to abate tensions as Mozambique and South Africa prepared for further bilateral talks (see did Lesotho and South Africa) on curbing the African National Congress guerrillas.

It was certain that Mr Nujoma's pledge to maintain the liberation struggle would be met with trepidation by Angola which already has South African troops in the southern parts of its territory.

The threat of sanctions, usually a favourite diplomatic tool of the Africans, was abandoned in place of a draft resolution emphasizing negotiating as the path to Namibia independence.

Somewhat dismayed by the fruitless results of the five-power Western Contact Group (the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany) in finding a solution, the Africans have decided to give Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary General, a more forceful role to play.

The resolution mandates him to consult the parties on a proposed ceasefire to secure the speedy implementation of the 178 council resolution setting out Namibia's transition to independence under United Nations supervision.

Nujoma vows to win by bullet or ballot

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of the South-West Africa people's organization (Swapo), has hailed the unanimous decision by the UN Security Council condemning South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia and seeking renewed commitment to an independence settlement.

But in keeping with the two-track policy both Swapo and South Africa have pursued in six years of negotiations, he vowed to continue an armed struggle which would be won "through the bullet or the ballot".

As the seven days of sometimes introspective, sometimes mercurial debate drew to a close yesterday, it became evident that the straightforward censure of South Africa belied the contradictions and ambiguities of black Africa's changing relationship with the country that represents all it detests.

Black Africa's economic and military dominance have grown in the past two years since Namibia was last debated to the point where they have managed to seep through the usually rarified and removed world of diplomacy.

None was so forthright in voicing realities as Mr Joaquim Chissand, the Mozambique foreign minister, who said that the dialogue initiated by his Government with South Africa was intended to activate the norms of "peaceful coexistence and mutual respect" in the

8,463 given amnesty in Kenya

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

President Daniel arap Moi yesterday freed 8,463 prisoners - including 22 detainees, mostly members of the Kenya Air Force held after an abortive coup attempt last August - to mark the twentieth anniversary of the day in 1963 when Kenya achieved internal self-government in preparation for independence.

He announced his amnesty after watching a march-past by the Kenyan armed forces, and a fly-past by jet fighters.

Most of those released are short-term prisoners. Officials could give no details of the detainees now being freed, and it was not known whether they included any of the 12 detainees, including several university lecturers, whose names had previously been made known.

Evren threat to delay Turkish poll

Ankara (Reuters) - President Kenan Evren said yesterday that the Turkish general election set for November 6 could be postponed "if it is deemed necessary".

He defended Tuesday's decree by the military government ordering the detention of 16 politicians and the dissolution of a new political party, one of five formed since a ban on political activity was lifted in April. Harsher measures would be taken if necessary, he told a large crowd in the central Turkish city of Conium.

General Evren attacked banned politicians who, he said, were scheming to gain a stake in new political parties.

He said the newly-formed rightist Grand Turkey Party which was suppressed on Tuesday, was founded by people who would not accept being pushed from the seat of power.

Canberra urged to seek drug man's extradition

From Tony Deboudin, Melbourne

The royal commission into drug trafficking has recommended to the Australian Government that it should consider asking the British Government to allow the temporary extradition of the "Mr Asia" drug syndicate who is serving life imprisonment in Britain for murder, so that he can stand trial in Australia.

He was convicted in Britain of the murder of a former drug ring associate, Christopher Martin Johnstone.

The report of the royal commission, headed by Mr Justice Stewart, was released on Tuesday by the Australian and New Zealand governments. It contains 900 pages.

The commission says that the Mr Asia drug syndicate was the biggest in Australia at the time and that Clark had control of an empire worth up to \$A96m (about £56m). It found that he had murdered a number of people in New South Wales.

The commission found that Clark and his associates illegally distributed large quantities of heroin in Australia, using mostly female couriers. He and his couriers used Australian

passports, mostly obtained unlawfully, to enter and leave the country. They used a Sydney law clerk to obtain confidential information about themselves from law enforcement agencies including the Sydney office of the Federal Narcotics Bureau.

A significant proportion of the money obtained by the syndicate was unlawfully taken out of Australia by couriers using the facilities of international financial institutions, the Royal commission found.

The royal commission is heavily critical of many aspects of law enforcement in Australia. The Narcotics Bureau is accused of not cooperating with police enquiries into Clark's possible sources of information in the bureau. There was a deep resentment on the part of Narcotics Bureau officers that they should be questioned by anybody.

"There is no doubt that there was a closing of the ranks in an attempt to protect members of their own groups," the report says.

Other Australian police forces are criticized in a section of the report which has not been released.



Last tribute: Family mourners follow the gun carriage bearing Pelshe's ashes

Chernenko appears at Pelshe funeral

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Konstantin Chernenko, Mr Yuri Andropov's one-time rival for the party leadership, appeared in public yesterday for the funeral of Mr Arvid Pelshe in Red Square, but looked nervous compared to Mr Andropov.

A Central Committee plenum is to be held in two weeks, and some personnel changes are expected. Both Mr Chernenko and Mr Andropov have had bouts of illness in recent months. Mr Chernenko, who is 71, dropped out of public life for two months but reappeared

to attend Mr Pelshe's lying in state at the Hall of Columns in Moscow on Tuesday.

Mr Andropov, who is 68, appeared much fitter than usual as he walked to the top of the Lenin mausoleum for the funeral speeches. He will be 69 on June 15, which falls between the Central committee plenum and the Supreme Soviet session on June 16, which is expected to resolve the question of the vacant presidency.

Mr Pelshe, who died last Sunday at the age of 84, was

the Lithuanian's oldest member. An urn containing his ashes was placed in the Kremlin wall, the traditional resting place of senior Soviet figures. As usual on such occasions, the centre of Moscow was sealed off by the police, and selected mourners were transported in buses.

Speeches praised Mr Pelshe's role in the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 and in his native Latvia after the Second World War, where he was Communist Party leader after the Soviet annexation of the Baltic states.

Nazis blew up church with people inside

Berlin (Reuters) - The only woman to survive a Nazi massacre in a French village told yesterday how SS troops herded women and children into a local church and then blasted the building with explosives.

The written evidence of Mme Marguerite Rouffanche, who was age 47 at the time was read out at the East Berlin trial of Herr Heinz Barth, a former SS officer who has admitted taking part in the killing of 642 people at the village of Oradour-sur-Glane in June 1944.

Mme Rouffanche spoke of heart-rending screams from the women and children as they were separated from their menfolk and forced into the church.

After surviving the blast, she said: "I fled to the sacristy, then they fired through the sacristy windows. I pretended to be dead. The Germans appeared in the sacristy and fired and I was lucky not to be hit."

The troops later set fire to the church and she fled through a window by the altar. In escaping she was hit by machine gun fire and she still cannot use her right arm and right leg. Two daughters and a grandson who were with her in the church were killed.

M. Jean-Pierre Elssesser, who was then aged 18, said he saw the explosion at the church and that as the soldiers set fire to it, screams were coming from inside.

US to pay more for Philippines bases

From David Watts Singapore

The United States will retain its military bases in the Philippines under a new agreement signed yesterday which almost doubles the amount Washington pays for the facilities.

The new agreement, covering Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, will cost the United States \$900m (£562m) in grants and loans for the five years from October 1984 compared to the present figure of \$500m.

For the first time, some of the money will be used to alleviate the undesirable social costs of the bases, the biggest US military installations outside the continental United States.

The financial terms of the pact are also more favourable to Manila than the 1979 agreement. The US has also promised consultations before nuclear weapons are deployed.

Formal discussions were only expected to open yesterday and it appears that the view of Mr Jose Diokno, an opposition lawyer, that the talks were kept quiet to forestall public debate is correct.

Critics of the agreement say that far from guaranteeing the security of the Philippines, all it guarantees is that the republic will be a prime target for the Soviet Union's SS20 missiles aimed at what are important strategic bases of world-wide importance for the US.

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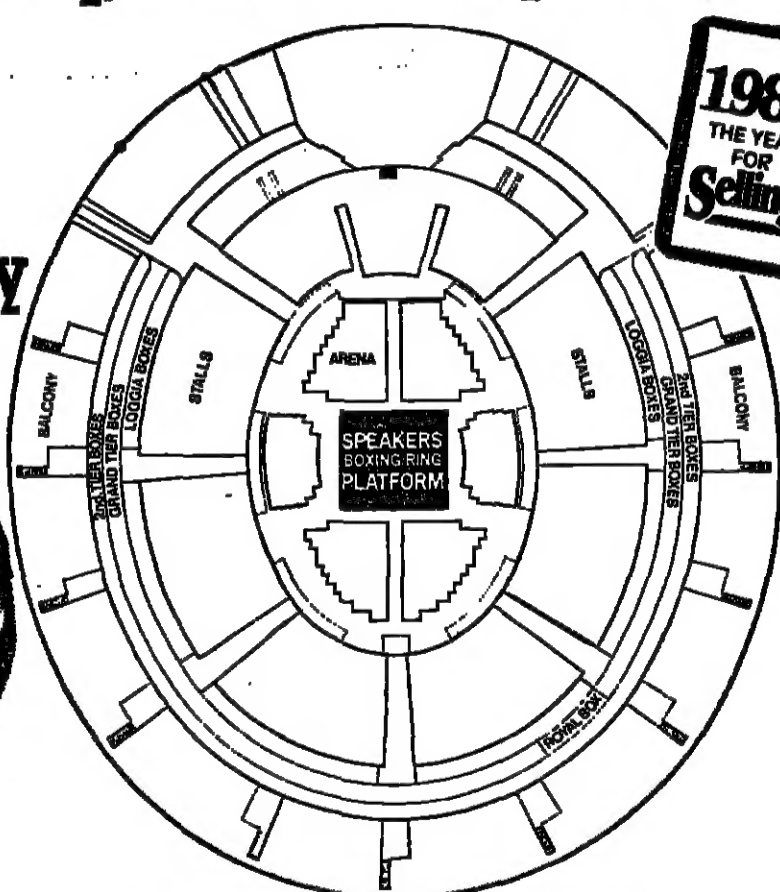
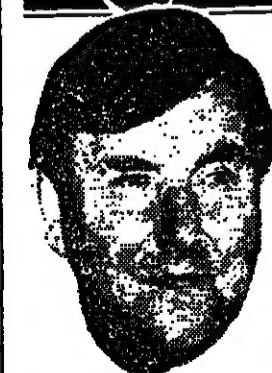
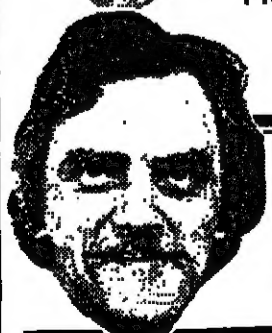
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Jaruzelski pays hardline price for party unity

With deft stage management, General Jaruzelski appears to have steered his hold on the leadership of Poland's Communist Party through months of bitter internal struggle between the hardline and liberalizing factions, and his move to suppress all the dissenting voices.

But the general's move to suppress dissenting voices was not without its price. Jaruzelski's hardline stance has alienated many of the party's liberalizing members, who have been forced to leave the party or to remain in a state of semi-detachment.

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One potential source of... Jaruzelski's hardline stance has alienated many of the party's liberalizing members, who have been forced to leave the party or to remain in a state of semi-detachment.

'Socialist workers' town' pinning its hopes on the Pope



...the new church in the town of Nowa Huta, which is being built on the site of a former concentration camp. The church is being built by the local community and is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

The town of Nowa Huta, which was founded by the Polish government in the 1950s, has long been a stronghold of the Communist Party. The town's residents have been living in a state of semi-detachment from the rest of Poland, and the town's future has been uncertain since the fall of Communism.

Now Huta is a town of about 100,000 people, and it is one of the most densely populated areas in Poland. The town's residents have been living in a state of semi-detachment from the rest of Poland, and the town's future has been uncertain since the fall of Communism.

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Bonn partners try to end squabbling

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Leaders of the three West German coalition parties met yesterday at the first of what is planned as regular consultations to coordinate policy and settle differences behind the scenes.

The meeting came at a time when squabbling between the parties threatens to undermine the credibility of Dr Helmut Kohl's Government, which has been criticised by the opposition for its handling of the economy and its foreign policy.

The Chancellor had talks with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister and leader of the Free Democrats, and Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria and leader of the Christian Social Union.

In the past few days another dispute has broken out between Herr Genscher and Herr Strauss over the handling of the economy and the foreign policy.

The dispute is over the handling of the economy and the foreign policy. Herr Genscher is of the opinion that the Government should take a more active role in the economy, while Herr Strauss is of the opinion that the Government should take a more active role in the foreign policy.

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هكذا من الأصل

THE ARTS

"Coming to London always makes me feel like a Jew who has finally got to Israel": thus A. R. Gurney Jr., the American dramatist whose *The Dining Room* opens at Greenwich next Thursday, and perhaps we had better start with a declaration of considerable interest though not, I hasten to add, mine alone. When *The Dining Room* first opened off-Broadway just over a year ago, Irving Wardle in these columns called it "something remarkable" and we both expressed in print the fervent hope that it would be seen over here before too long. The Greenwich director who has now realized that hope, Alan Strachan, also has a considerable interest in Gurney going back over 10 years to when, at the Mermade, he first staged a play of his called *Children* with Constance Cummings, who a couple of years ago also appeared at Greenwich in yet another Gurney play called *The Golden Age*.

Yet despite that chain of Gurney productions in this country over the last decade, he remains curiously unknown as a dramatist, an experience he has become somewhat acclimatized to also in his native America where it is only in the last 12 months that he has become truly established as a successful playwright. He now has two plays running simultaneously off-Broadway and productions of *The Dining Room* running also in 20 other American cities.

As both a writer and an American, Gurney is the other personification of WASP, the somehow untranslatable White Anglo-Saxon Protestant tradition which

At 52 A. R. Gurney Jr. has only just become an established and successful playwright in his native America. His play *The Dining Room* opens in London
Interview by Sheridan Morley

A WASP finds his sting

once provided America with its ruling classes.

In his lifetime, as he is the first to remark, WASP power has all but disappeared even on Wall Street and within the Ivy Halls of East Coast colleges. Reagan's America is an America of Californian power and money, and the WASP are now personified most often as the shady lawyers or doctors in American television crime series.

Like Chekhov therefore (and it is an analogy I promise to push no further, strong though I happen to think it is) Gurney writes from within of a society already in decline. His plays are elegant, well-made laments for a lost world of wealth and manners and Eastern-seaboard living, and *The Dining Room* itself stands as a symbol for the collapse of the family life that he locates within its walls.

Where Philip Barry, and S. N. Behrman, perhaps Gurney's most direct antecedents in the American theatre of the 1930s, wrote in plays like *Philadelphia Story* of ambitious outsiders trying to break into the old American families, Gurney writes about younger members of those very families trying to break out into the real world, a world that he

himself reserves the right to dislike.

"My father was in real estate in Buffalo," we always considered ourselves East Coast, even though West of the Hudson, and there was a strong theatre tradition in the town, because Katharine Cornell had come from there and grandmother always took us to her first nights. Then the Korean War came, and after three years in the navy I used my GI Bill of Rights money to pay my way through the Yale School of Drama, since my family deeply disapproved of my having anything to do with the theatre.

"But I always knew it was what I loved. I'd been at Williams College with Steve Sondheim and I started writing musicals there and by the time I left Yale I'd completed a musical called *Lyle in Buffalo*, done a version of *Yone Sawyer* with songs, published two plays, sold another for television and was at 26 totally and utterly written out.

"So I decided to become a teacher, which is how I have been earning my living ever since. First I taught Latin in a country day school, and then somebody offered me a professorship in English at the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

nology, where I have been these last 20 years. The wonderful thing about that was unlike the day school I didn't have to supervise lunch or take games, so I had a whole lot of spare time and I was able to start writing again.

"Lately more and more of my time has been spent writing plays, and less and less of it teaching, but luckily MIT is full of scientists who keep flying off to world conferences, so in all fairness they have to give me equal time off.

"I've been very lucky in that lately there does seem to have been a slight swing back towards the well-made play, though a lot of critics still hate my work. They seem to think that because I write about old rich families, in decay, I must somehow also approve of them which doesn't follow at all: they just happen to be what I know about, and in that sense *The Dining Room* is I suppose an autobiography.

"But it's about a lot of other families in that Boston area as well: people forget that just because most Americans are still striving to be upwardly mobile doesn't mean you don't also find a few older ones who are downwardly mobile. In New York they think I must be English,

even though I'd never been here until 1974.

"Yet I've always felt extremely at home here: the English obsession with manners and behaviour, their fascination with the past and deep intolerance of children all remind me so much of my own family. But WASPs are still pretty much hated by most Americans, and when I wrote *The Dining Room* even my agent was reluctant to send it to any New York producers in the end I took it myself to playwrights Horowitz and they agreed to give it a one-night reading, and to their amazement a lot of actors seemed to want to be in it.

"I'm not at all sure what will happen to *The Dining Room* over here. Strachan has a marvellous cast at Greenwich, but I have a feeling that what the English most like about American drama are the cops and robbers.

"I don't write about rebels or dissenters or gangsters; I write about my own people, the Americans you see haunting Harrods in midsummer, the Americans who call themselves Anglos now, because WASP has become such a pejorative term.

With the look of the genial American college professor that he is, of course, and a daughter, an anglophile she even works in New York for the National Westminster Bank. Gurney may not be everyone's idea of the typical modern Broadway dramatist, but he is, to believe that he is most elegant and accomplished theatrical writer to have come out of America since the war.

Theatre
Upstaged by the FoolKing Lear
Barbican

From the notices of Adrian Noble's production on its first appearance at Stratford last year, it appeared that the *King Lear* occupies as big a place in *Outlook*.

No doubt the Barbican public will receive the same impression. If you dress the Fool in a Groat costume, complete with violin case, and plunge him anachronistically into a fairy tale court to perform routines from the old Edward Road Met, it is not surprising that he sticks in the memory at the expense of the more immediately Shakespearean elements. If, moreover, he is played by a comic actor, as is the case with Anthony Sher, who can do everything from George Formby keelele numbers to playing a ventriloquist's doll, and underscore the fun with spine-chilling intimations of catastrophe, then it is quite difficult to attend to anything else on the stage.

However, the production's dedication to comic routines does not end in this one attention-grabbing piece of casting. It also crops up among the other characters. Kenet (Malcolm Storry) picks a quarrel with Chris Hunter's Oswald and heaps the insults on him in loving slow motion, while the victim stands there smothered in verbal cream pies. Lear meets the blind Gloucester and engages him in cross-talk on the subject of his recent affliction, until the two of them are rocking with helpless mirth.

This, I hasten to say, is a scene to make you weep; as is



Dazzling Anthony Sher

the mock-trial of Gloucester in the hovel, with the avalanche of deranged evidence converging on the empty chair in which Gloucester is shortly to be suffering the vengeance of Regan's hair-pin. For the Fool scenes themselves, Bob Crowley's stage becomes a bare music-hall platform, with Michael Gambon's Lear playing a fumbling straight-man to the red-nosed pro from whom he is delighted to learn comic techniques however deaf he may be to the message they carry. And, as in the old theatres, there is a float spot to project their huge misshapen shadows on the back wall. Marvellous.

Where clowning can illuminate the tragedy, the production excels. But I think Mr Noble has miscalculated in taking Lear's "great stage of fools" as a line that can embrace the whole play. For one thing, it predisposes the audience to look for jokes, and several arrive, unintended, from the lips of David Bradley's Albany. Last night, even the stage joined in the fun, when the electric safety

curtain opened on Jonathan Hyde's seraphically soliloquizing Edgar and promptly closed again.

Outside its comic zone, the production is oblique and muted. Sara Kestelman and Jeremy Agutter make a vigorous defence for Goneril and Regan as dutiful daughters, much put upon but still ready for a parental hug, until they go overboard without warning into black villainy. With a natural Edmund, Jonathan Hyde, in the company, the part goes to Clive Wood who deprives it of satanic wit and sexuality in favour of brutish power.

The development of Mr Gambon's Lear is reflected in its costume; beginning in mythically bejewelled robes and ending in hospital pyjamas.

His stages of growth are projected with the physical precision of a man slowly walking a high wire and with a deliberate avoidance of direct paths and high passion. Often, he sounds like a doctor, impassively inquiring into the cause of hard hearts as he deguts a pillow with his knife. Typically, when he gets to the last "never", he brusquely throws it away. This is all admirable, but it supplies no solution for the great curses or the storm scene, which also defies the inebriately resourceful Ilona Sekacz, one amazing burst from her synthesized infernal chorus, and the storm music subsidizes into piffing percussion while Lear addresses the heavens from the top of a conveniently placed flag-pole.

Irving Wardle

Sister Streams
Riverside

Well, I am sure it seemed exciting in rehearsal. Dorothy Wordsworth's journals, behind which so much is unsaid and indeed unconscious, are not only a treasure-house of poetic and precise nature observation, but a dim and tantalizing reflection of her deepest relationship. The temptation to seek the springs of that relationship - not to mention those involving William's wife Mary (Michelle Wadell), and her sister Sara's with Coleridge and de Quincey, is irresistible.

Buick of Sighs, the company who created this piece and are transferring it to the Old Red Lion in Islington next week and their director, Simon Usher, find those springs in childhood. Experienced fringe-goers will instantly visualize actors writhing on the ground with the wails of the newborn; quite correct.

You soon become glad that the company numbers only six, because so many actions,

including learning to walk, pass through each actor in turn. They also have a wearing habit of repetition.

Five times the distracted Dorothy just missed a table with the sticks she was placing on it. Coleridge repeats his full name and initials seven times (I forget whether it was he who said seven "eteteras" at one point) and Dorothy's wonderful diary entry of February 1, 1798, describing the flying leaves as "fore-runners of the storm" gets four performances. Coleridge even takes a full minute of babble to attempt to transcribe Sara into her pet-name "Asra".

The text is a collage of extracts, but few spectators will know William's and Coleridge's works, or Dorothy's journals well enough to grasp their context, meaning and application. There is no movement or development in this 100 minutes of abortive fragments, though moments are as rich in emotion as limited skill and variety in verbal delivery will allow.

But the cast take delightfully to group scenes like robbing a bird's nest, picking their way

across rivers or sliding on the ice, and Lucy Weller's set, exquisitely lit by Ben Ormerod, fills the enormous acting area with the evocative detritus of Lakeland cottage life.

Anthony Masters

Paris
opera
season

Calling the Paris Opera a "massive but sensitive elephant", over which he intended to exercise his authority clearly, the new general administrator, Italy's Massimo Bogianckino, aged 60, has announced the programme for the coming season.

It will open on September 28 with Luca Ronconi's new production in French of *Mozart en Egypte* by Rossini. Other new productions will include Messiaen's *Saint Francis of Assisi*, directed by Seiji Ozawa (November 28), Verdi's *Jerusalem* (end of February), *Iphigenie en Tauride* by Gluck (end May, beginning June), and Wagner's *Tannhauser*, in a production by the Hungarian film director Istvan Szabo (end June).

Also included in the season are Mozart's *Die entführung* (end of January), co-produced with La Scala of Milan; Puccini's *Madame Butterfly* (October), beginning of November; and Massenet's *Werther* (April and July). Productions in the Salle Favart will include a French version of Henze's *La chatte anglaise*, *Dido and Aeneas*, by Purcell, *La Demoiselle Elue*, by Debussy, and *Il Matrimonio Segreto* by Cimarosa.

The ballet programme includes the return to the repertoire of Raymond on November 5; Marco Spada, revived by Pierre Lacotte (end of March, beginning of April), and Rudolph Nureyev's *The Tempest* in March.

Roger Beardwood

LSSO/Fletcher
St John's

Wildly, wonderfully ambitious as ever, the Leicester School Symphony Orchestra arrived in London on Tuesday night with one of the most complicated and variously challenging of orchestral scores, Ives's Fourth Symphony, and preceded it not with something safe and simple, but with three pieces specially written for the occasion.

The first was also Ivesian: an amplification of his setting of lines from Browning's *Paracelsus*, done up for large orchestra by Douglas Young.

Alice in Wonderland
Palace, Manchester

The title *Alice in Wonderland* probably guarantees a ballet good audiences, even if it is less well done than this new production by Northern Ballet Theatre. On the other hand, it is never going to be able to rise much above the level of a series of encores for characters who are instantly recognizable, some of them from *Through the Looking Glass*, but offer little chance of development.

So the ballet remains a series of numbers and depends for its success on how well the key figures are given an illusion of life. Rosemary Helliwell, an English member of the Stuttgart Ballet, has made a very presentable job of it. This is her first production for an English company, although her list of credits in Germany and elsewhere is impressive for a woman still young.

She has tried, but without much effect, to give the work some emotional depth by introducing Lewis Carroll as a character - in his own person for a prologue and epilogue, and between whiles appearing as a dodo, caterpillar, a shy deer, (in which guise he has a duet with Alice) and the knave accused of stealing cards; Alice, of course, comes to his aid.

Lynn Jezzard as Alice has to spend much of her time sitting and staring. She does it sweetly and attentively, and rises enthusiastically to every opportunity of real dancing. David Needham gives Lewis Carroll a sad, wistful seriousness; no hint of anything untoward in his duets.

Oliver Munoz, as the White

Concert

The other two pieces were exciting and excitingly played. Coming within a year of his first Sinfonia at the last Proms, Nigel Osborne's Sinfonia No 2 found him concerned with similar issues: wandering, wistful melody in the strings, an eruption of reggae-influenced dynamism, at once sleek and savage, and a search for reconciliation.

This time, however, the images are bolder, partly no doubt, because the work was conceived for young players, but partly too, so it would seem, because Osborne wants to confront his material with less provocation.

The West Indian music is altogether franker and now, instead of being clasped in a

finale, it provides a rude scherzo that stuns the music to an ending bringing strong melodic tentatives up against noisy, metal-band outbursts. The close is depressed into the quiet bass of the orchestra.

Andrew Wilson-Dickson's *Summer Lightning* had a simpler plan. Warm murmur strings like Darius three generations on, spread over Bach muting in a piano and some bee music set down by a seventeenth century eccentric, and transcribed for a quartet of zumbos, when they entered the effect was of music messages being picked up on a radio.

Paul Griffiths

Dance



Lynn Jezzard and David Needham in their duet

Rabbit, has the most prominent of the smaller roles, and fills it nicely. Sui Ka-Chiang makes one word the Cheesecake Cat had more to do, and quite a few other dancers catch the eye in tiny parts.

The score by Joseph Horowitz is an adaptation (not very drastic, so far as distant memory serves) of one he wrote for Festival Ballet in the 1950s. It is pastiche music, but ably done and enjoyable enough. Elizabeth Dalton is the designer. Her costumes, distantly and

discreetly recalling Tenniel, are pretty, but her settings, a study in brown, perhaps too tactfully avoid gaieties and end up like a series of faded Liberty prints.

Northern Ballet's other work with music by Horowitz, *Miss Carter Wore Pink*, was an obvious but ill-advised curtain-raiser: inferior in quality, except for Philip Prowse's designs, and insufficient contrast. Audiences on the tour following the Manchester run will do better with a different curtain-raiser.

John Percival

Galleries

Watch what you're treading on

The Eastern Carpet
in the Western
World

Hayward Gallery

Carpets in Paintings

National Gallery

Though we accept in principle that carpets can be works of art, it may often be difficult to remember that as we unthinkingly trample them underfoot. Of course that is, as well, what carpets are for, and often in the past an index of the owner's richer and grander was precisely the degree of negligence with which he could afford to treat something so splendid as the carpet beneath his heel. But the National Gallery's show *Carpets in Paintings* (until July 24) also provides evidence of the care and even reverence with which the finest contemporary products of oriental carpet workshops were treated by Europeans during the sixteenth century.

In portraits and domestic interiors they are so often on the floor, and their prominent positioning in paintings such as Crivelli's *Annunci-*

ation or Holbein's *The Ambassadors* is a further indication of their importance.

The National Gallery show does include some rare and beautiful carpets, but to see in its full splendour the kind of thing so frequently featured in paintings that it has come to be known by the painters' names - we talk of Holbein's *Lotus Carpet* and *Belknap's Carpet* - you must go to the Hayward Gallery's show *The Eastern Carpet in the Western World* (until July 24).

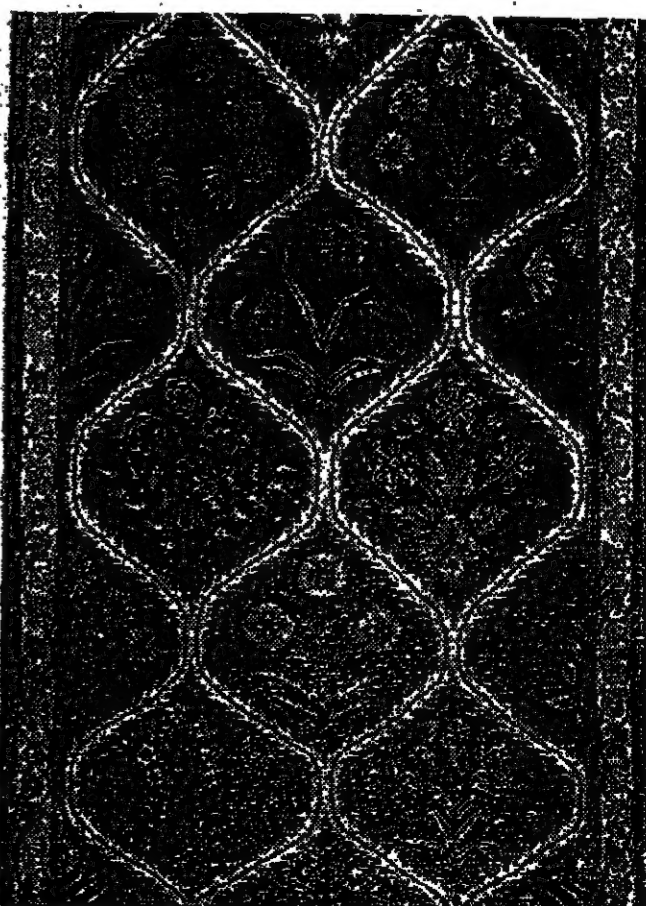
Here the immediate impression is of entering a treasure house. No doubt conservation requirements are primarily responsible for the high levels. But once the eye gets used to them, the effect is perfect: for showing off the subtlest details of colour and texture, and the prevailing glow in pools of light, seeming to change in colour and pattern as one approaches or retreats, walks past them or just stands and stares.

In fact, I can never remember the rather unmanageable spaces of the Hayward used to better effect: purely as a piece of installation the show is masterly, using to the full the

gallery's possibilities in the way of unexpected vistas and multiple levels of viewpoint. But finally it must be the carpets themselves which make the show. And here there is no faulting the organizers at all: we can see more than 50 of the finest (and most often famous) carpets in the world.

Every visitor will have his or her own favourites. Mine are the wonderfully rich, under-payed, geometrical Mamluk carpets, as most splendidly represented by the immense Medici carpet recently discovered rolled up, in almost pristine condition, in a store-room of the Pitti Palace. Or at least I think those are my favourites, until I come round to some of the lovely Indian or Persian animal carpets, or to a severely worn medallion carpet which has rather touchingly gained in delicacy of colouring from what it has lost in substance, or the Märby rug, which looks improbably Scandinavian even before you know it: somehow found its way from Anatolia to a remote Swedish country church. For the moment, the Hayward is a treasure house indeed.

John Russell Taylor



Mid-17th century Indian carpet at the Hayward

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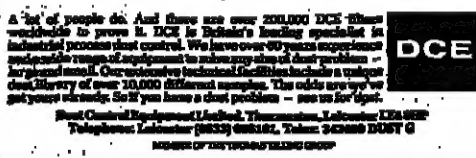
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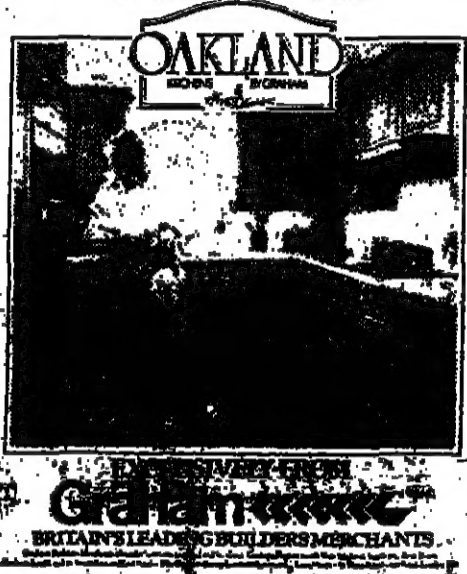
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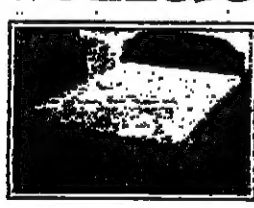
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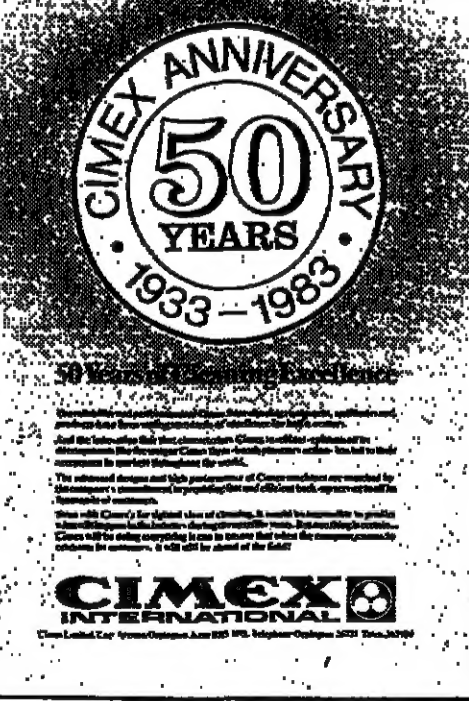


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SPECTRUM

Geneva behind closed doors: John Barry describes how the first attempt at an agreement on the reduction of European missiles disintegrated in Washington and Moscow, and how the generals hijacked the Soviet arms control team

New men take over in Moscow

Liberal mythology has transmuted Washington's response to Nitze's plan into a triumph of the forces of darkness over light. In this epic version, everyone greeted the plan enthusiastically until "the prince of darkness", Pentagon arms-control hawk Richard Perle, heard of it and killed it. The epilogue contends that, but for this American rejection, the Soviets might have accepted the deal.

All wrong. President Reagan and his most senior advisers were initially ambivalent about the package, liking it in outline but seeing problems in detail. Reagan asked two questions. Strategic: "Can the joint chiefs of staff live without the Pershing-2?" Tactical: "If it is a good deal, should NATO accept it; or would we get a better one by waiting?"

The joint chiefs split on the merits of the Pershing-2, but all stressed one point. For NATO to agree, as part of a deal, not to deploy ballistic missiles was one thing; but to have NATO denied by treaty the right to deploy such missiles was unacceptable.

By the time Perle arrived back at the Pentagon in mid-August from a summer seminar, that was the Defence Department's view. It is fair to say, though, that when Defence Secretary Weinberger gave Perle the job of writing the department's paper on the Nitze plan - a paper subsuming the joint chiefs' opinions - Perle at once broadened the opposition.

Basically, Perle argued that if the US abandoned Pershing-2, Europe would shortly thereafter abandon cruise as well. Pershing was "the keystone of the arch". So it would be zero in exchange for what? Not that Perle really thought the Soviets would accept Nitze's concessions. Why should Moscow settle now, when the peace movements might yet block all NATO deployments?

What really scared Perle was the thought that the Soviets might choose to leak Nitze's paper in Europe. He foresaw that Chancellor Schmidt would at once grasp the abandonment of the Pershing-2, whatever the Soviet response to the rest of the package. Result: total collapse of western negotiating position.

If Nitze himself had continued to back his plan, Perle's memorandum might have been less influential. But when Nitze met once more with President Reagan and his senior advisers towards the end of August, he too had doubts - because of a final twist to his deal with Kvitvinsky.

As they had parted after their walk, Kvitvinsky had asked Nitze not to broach the plan in Washington until he had sounded out Moscow. (Nitze kept silent, neither accepting nor rejecting that constraint.) Kvitvinsky said that if opinion in Moscow was favourable, he would send word to Nitze. If the message did not come, would Nitze please forget the plan.

The message never came. At the decision meeting with Reagan, therefore, Nitze was torn. He thought the political and public-relations need for compromise was still strong. But if the Soviets were going to reject their part of his package, then the US would merely weaken its hand if it accepted the other half.

So the decision was made. The US would wait for the Soviets to respond first. If they expressed any interest at all, then Nitze was to say that the US had some difficulties with the package but would be willing to discuss details - and that the US in any event was anxious to keep open this private Nitze-Kvitvinsky channel.

That was why Secretary of State George Shultz, when he met Gromyko at the United Nations on September 23, took the apparently strange course of saying nothing about the Nitze proposal. He was waiting for Gromyko to mention it first. Gromyko never did. Instead, as he arrived at Geneva airport the same day, Kvitvinsky read a typed statement to waiting newsmen. It was a harsh attack on US negotiating tactics - and the clearest possible signal to Nitze that his compromise was rejected. "Comrade", Kvitvinsky said to him when they next met alone, "I hear you had your troubles in Washington. I had mine in Moscow".

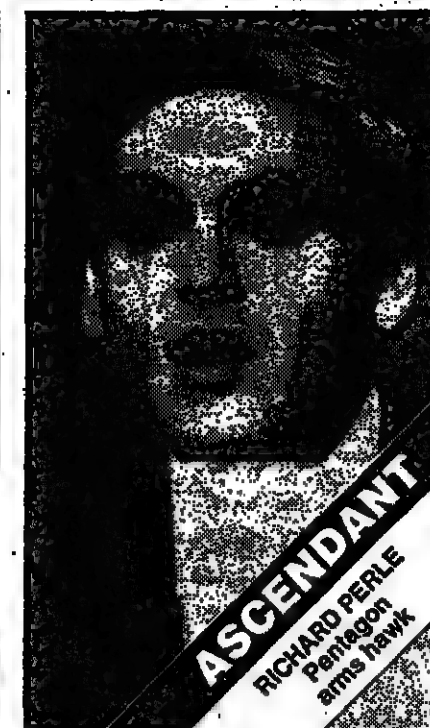
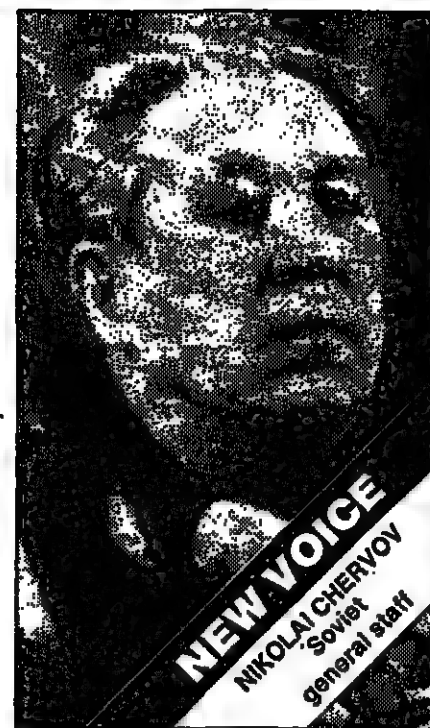
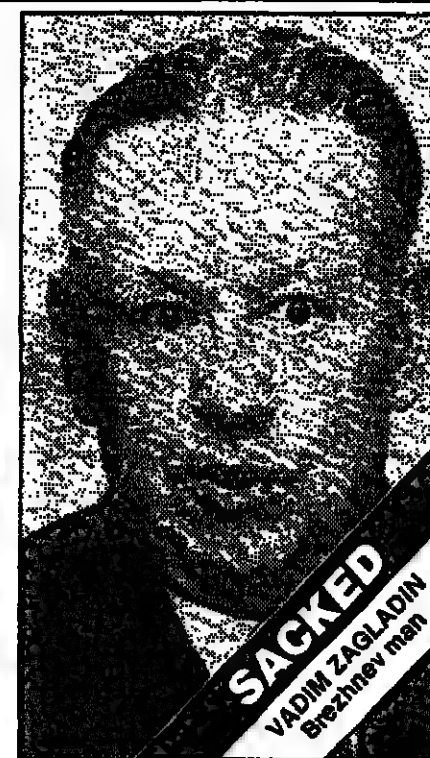
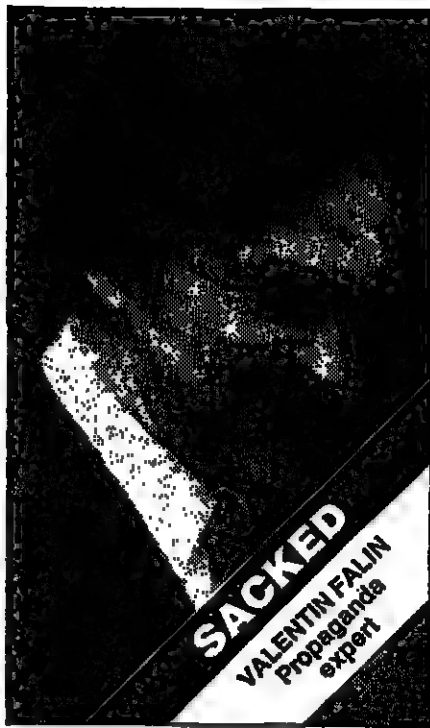
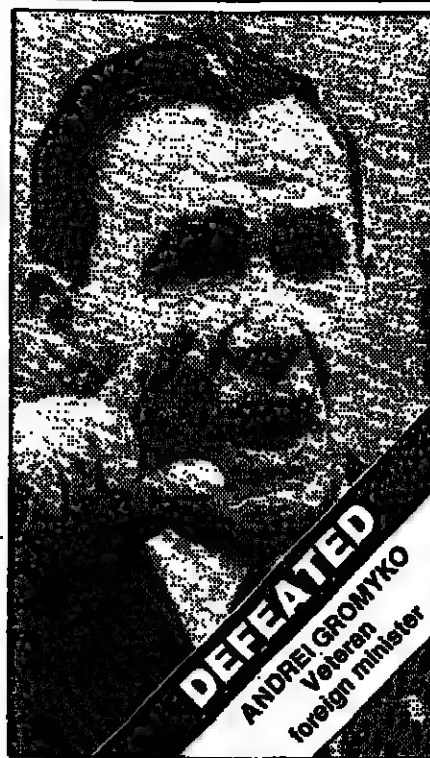
What happened? The explanation hinted at by Soviet sources is that Moscow made essentially the decision Richard Perle had predicted. It was too soon to concede.

The Soviet hints add up to this. Gromyko was indeed looking for a deal, but his room for manoeuvre in Moscow was limited. To sell a compromise to the Soviet military, he needed from the West both the concession Nitze offered - no Pershing-2 - and the one he himself had stressed to Kvitvinsky: compensation for British and French missiles. But that, in turn, implies the Soviet general staff was not really interested in a deal. For, taken together, those would represent not a compromise by the West but the total collapse of its negotiating position, since it would leave zero NATO deployments against a sizeable SS-20 force. So perhaps Kvitvinsky did exceed his brief.

Kvitvinsky virtually said as much to Nitze in their first private conversation of the third round. He had been reprimanded in Moscow, he said, berated severely. Nitze had cheated him, they said, out-foxed him - and the specific issue had been the British and French systems. And he hinted at factions: there were people in Moscow, he said, not at all unhappy that the United States had its own difficulties with the proposal.

But there must be more to it than that. Behind Kvitvinsky's blue-tinted spectacles lies a sharp and calculating brain. He was convinced last summer that he was acting inside Gromyko's instructions. Something changed in Moscow during the summer. What?

The answer is surely Brezhnev's health. The old man had suffered another stroke at the end of March, on a plane back from Tashkent; and though his doctors got him back into action, he declined steadily until his death in November. Perhaps, that final summer, he did cherish dreams of a summit to seal some last triumphant set of arms-control agreements. But it was too late. By mid-summer the succession crisis must have dominated everything in the Kremlin - dominating, certainly, the actions of Gromyko.



For the emergence of a new Soviet leader is a process still not too distant from Boris Godunov. Imagine an American president selected by a collegium comprising the Pentagon, the CIA, the FBI, the big city bosses and a few veteran state governors: you have the Soviet leadership contest. And the most powerful of today's boyars are the military.

By last autumn neither Gromyko nor any other member of the Politburo was even going to look at a deal in Geneva that the military did not like. And the Soviet general staff, it is fair to assume, is among the strongest adherents to Moscow's own zero option: zero NATO deployments. On that reading, Nitze's compromise never stood a chance in Moscow.

All that has changed at Geneva as a result of Yuri Andropov's succession as Soviet leader has been the skill with which Moscow has concealed from European public opinion this immobility at the heart of the Kremlin's position.

When Andropov announced last Christmas the Soviet offer to cut its European SS-20 deployments to match the 162 British and French missiles, Moscow won the propaganda initiative for the first time since President Reagan had deployed the zero-zero option. It took NATO four months to concert its response, while in Washington it seemed as if Reagan had decided to give Andropov a free ride. First, Washington muffed its reception of the Andropov offer. Then Eugene Rostov, a figure Europeans had come to respect as a serious force for arms control in an unenthusiastic administration, was fired from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Yet the West knew the Andropov offer was coming. There was nothing new about it. As far back as February last year, when the Soviets met at Geneva the first outline of a draft treaty, Kvitvinsky indicated that, as an alternative to the 300-limit this proposed for each side, Moscow would accept a 162-missile ceiling: 162 SS-20s equalling 162 British and French forces.

That offer came behind closed doors. But by late November, as the third round drew to a close at Geneva, it was clear from Kvitvinsky's comments in the informal session - the so-called "post-plenaries" which follow each formal meeting - that the Soviets

were about the unveil the 162 idea in public. That was why Nitze, arriving home in Washington in early December, at once began pressing not merely for an American compromise but for serious consideration of how to salvage matters if the Europeans backed away from deployment altogether.

Both Chancellor Schmidt and President Mitterrand were by now hinting privately that they would accept what insiders call the "magic number": solution: zero NATO deployments in exchange for a cut in European SS-20 deployments to some "magic number" - anything from 50 to 100. Nitze thought Andropov would unveil the 162 offer at the best moment in the spring; and he thought there was a real possibility that, under the pressures of a close-fought campaign, both major

Nitze lost. His ideas for compromise had been rejected. Depressed, he thought of resigning

German parties might accept the offer. But Nitze lost. By mid-January, his ideas for compromise had been rejected. Depressed, Nitze contemplated resignation. His wife's worsening emphysema would provide a legitimate excuse - a genuine one, indeed, since he is very worried about her. But then in mid-January, Eugene Rostov was fired; and Nitze realized he was trapped. If he quit too, the result would be such uproar in Europe that the NATO deployment programme would collapse - and then he foresaw irreparable damage to the Atlantic Alliance.

Nitze was canny enough to see, however, that if his unique position means he cannot quit (barring some genuine deterioration in his wife's health), it also means he cannot be fired. So, in a session with President

Reagan before setting off for Geneva once more in January, he very politely extracted better negotiating terms. Nitze's written instructions in January were essentially to plod on with zero-zero. In conversation with the President, however, he was given much greater latitude: the freedom to explore with Kvitvinsky any reasonable hope for compromise.

Through the fourth round at Geneva, however, Nitze had no chance to exercise this. When the delegations met on January 27, Kvitvinsky tabled Andropov's 162 proposal as a series of amendments "to the Soviets' initial draft treaty". Duffily, Nitze and his delegation slogged through the fine print. But Kvitvinsky did not bother to hide that for Moscow everything was waiting upon the West German elections on March 6.

Andropov's failure to achieve zero NATO deployments through intervention in the German election indicates some of the problems his succession struggle has bequeathed him. Instead of a subtle wooing, Moscow's campaign in Germany was a crude muddle. And both the crudeness and the muddle can be traced to the succession.

One set of staff changes tells the story. In mid-January, Vadim Zagladin and Valentin Falin, the Central Committee officials who together had run, under Brezhnev, the Soviets' nuclear propaganda campaign in Germany, were brusquely shunted from their posts. Western observers were amazed: "My God, that guy Falin deserved a medal for his work in West Germany," one high Washington official observed.

Falin's downfall may have had a personal cause: it is rumoured in Moscow that his stepson has defected. But as a group that Central Committee team seems to have been disbanded because its members support Andropov's rival, Chernenko. If so, it was a costly piece of court politics. Without Falin, the Kremlin lacked its subtlest expert on Germany - a trusted emissary to the German left - during the campaign.

Even Falin, though, would have been able to do little about Moscow's other mistake in the election: its rigidity on the Euromissile issue. For early last November, as Brezhnev's life ebbed away, the new men announced their power. Colonel General Nikolai Chervov, a member of the Soviet

general staff, stated baldly that the arms talks in Geneva were at deadlock because of deliberate United States efforts to block progress. Which being translated means: even before Brezhnev's death, the Soviet military was telling the world that his successor would be in no position to make concessions.

Since then Chervov - who previously had made only rare appearance as a Soviet spokesman - has become the arms-control mouthpiece of the new regime. He has been joined by Major General Yuri Lebedev, the general staff representative on Kvitvinsky's delegation. While the West, in other words, agonized over the adequacy of President Reagan's choice as head of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in Moscow - which of course has no equivalent agency - the military has summarily signalled their control of policy.

So it is no surprise that Andropov's December offer was in reality no more than a public statement of the Soviets' initial alternative proposal made behind closed doors in Geneva. Nor is it a surprise that his latest offer - announced in a speech on May 3 at a Kremlin banquet in honour of the East German leader Erich Honecker - should be yet another wrapping around the same, unchanged position.

The irony is that it is the Soviet Union and not the US which is still locked into 'zero option'

The irony, as both sides settle into the fifth round of negotiations which began in Geneva on May 17, is that it is the Soviet Union and not the United States which is still locked into the "zero option". In March at European urging, President Reagan abandoned the West's "zero-zero" stance. But Moscow retains its initial demand: zero NATO deployments. There is no evidence that Andropov wants to abandon this nor any that the Soviet military would allow him to.

Instead, Andropov must be weighing tough choices - choices about actions outside the conference chamber. How much further pressure will he put upon West Germany? For the Geneva talks are going to fail unless either the West capitulates and abandons its deployment plans or the Soviet leadership agrees to deeper cuts than it has ever contemplated in its SS-20 forces. To avoid that, Moscow will seek to achieve its goal by increased pressure on western Europe. The stakes are that high.

In this respect, Soviet commentators have been a better guide to Geneva than their western counterparts. The fragmentary western insights have focused on systems, numbers, minutiae; but the Soviets have consistently stressed that the issue is political and strategic. They are right. Arms-control treaties codify the strategic relationship between the signatories: the heart of any treaty has to be a political agreement about the nature of that relationship.

What is at issue at Geneva is the strategic relationship between western Europe and the Soviet Union. Moscow wants to have a nuclear monopoly on the continent: its aim at US nuclear weapons capable of striking the Soviet Union, while itself retaining hundreds of warheads targeted on western Europe. But in December 1979, the Atlantic Alliance decided that, in an age of superpower nuclear parity, western Europe needed the means to strike Soviet targets from bases on its own soil.

That contradiction is the strategic issue unresolved at the heart of the Geneva talks; and by definition it cannot be resolved at Geneva or by negotiations anywhere. It can be resolved only by a political decision by western Europe to retreat on the issue and accept Soviet nuclear dominance over the continent - or by a continuing effort of will to assert a very different strategic balance.

© John Barry 1983



Today sees the introduction of an entirely new nature feature. The nearest that most of us get to nature these days, apart from watching David Attenborough in a darkened room, is seeing the side of the motorway flash past our car window. To help us enjoy and understand motorway nature more, famous naturalist "Hard Shoulder" will be answering your queries from time to time.

Isn't it dangerous to watch nature from a car at full speed? What is there to see on a motorway anyway? - D. B. Dalwick.

"Hard Shoulder" writes: This may surprise you, but research has shown that passengers, not being in control of a car, tend to keep their eyes on the road far more than drivers do, something like 64 per cent of the time instead of drivers' 32 per cent. Therefore drivers have plenty of time to study nature and passengers could if they wanted to. I believe that sincere

nature study could eliminate most backseat driving. As for your second question, motorways contain far more nature than the average landscape. Motorways are free from the three great pests of the countryside: pesticides, farmers and ramblers. Indeed, motorway banks are the last great nature reserves.

What are the commonest flowers on motorways? T. H. of Paddington. "Hard Shoulder" writes: The Yellow Blue, the Red Rocket, the Flash of Blue and Pink Streak. For closer identification, you can always pull over to the hard shoulder and stop, though it is wise to raise your bonnet and put on your warning lights before you go botanizing. If you are still baffled, there are many telephone boxes spaced along motorways which you can use to raise queries about wild flowers.

Nature study at 70mph

NORFOVER Miles Kingston

What kind of grass is most common along motorways? - S. K. of Totnes.

"Hard Shoulder" writes: Two kinds - ordinary grass and marijuana. Marijuana is most commonly found growing thickly behind those little ramps marked "Police Patrol Vehicles Only", where brightly coloured police cars can often be seen with their occupants reading the paper. Quite why this should be associated with marijuana is not known, but the most likely theory is that policemen often use the rest in order to clean out their cars. No doubt many particles of cannabis, left-over from raids, or recent trials, or visits to pop stars' homes, are brushed out with the crisp packets and old handkerchiefs, and

grow readily round the ramps.

Why are the bushes beside motorways so small? They never seem to grow very high. - C. M. of Bath.

"Hard Shoulder" writes: Good point. Generally, you should slow down for a "wild life ahead" sign. Falling Rocks, for instance, or Cattle Crossing. But in the case of roads or any small, slow form of life, it is better to drive as fast as possible. You are going to win the encounter whatever speed you collide at, so obviously if you drive quickly through the afflicted area, you will be in it for less time and have less chance of hitting anything. Deer Crossing you can approach, either way, depending on whether you prefer live deer or venison. For cattle, I stay absolutely still. If they move

speeds up to 100 mph into thick woodland.

The other day I was lucky enough to see the famous sign near Cheltenham: "Caution - Migratory Toads Crossing". But does this mean you should slow down, or what? - D. K. of Kings Lynn.

"Hard Shoulder" writes: Good point. Generally, you should slow down for a "wild life ahead" sign. Falling Rocks, for instance, or Cattle Crossing. But in the case of roads or any small, slow form of life, it is better to drive as fast as possible. You are going to win the encounter whatever speed you collide at, so obviously if you drive quickly through the afflicted area, you will be in it for less time and have less chance of hitting anything. Deer Crossing you can approach, either way, depending on whether you prefer live deer or venison. For cattle, I stay absolutely still. If they move

very slowly past the car, I usually nip out and milk one - I always keep a bucket handy for the purpose.

Why are there so many rocks on hard shoulders? - M.B. of Boston.

"Hard Shoulder" writes: Odd, isn't it? We're still not sure why, but we think they are acting in collaboration with motorway hawks, those predators which can often be seen hovering over the banks. The rocks decoy the motorist, the motorist crashes, the hawk comes in like a vulture and finishes off the motorist.

Is there any evidence for this rather David Attenboroughish view of the world? - M.B. of Boston.

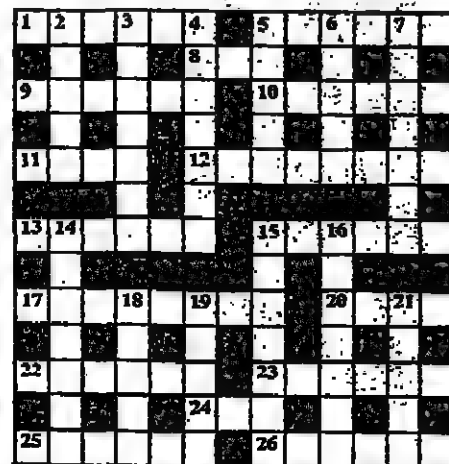
"Hard Shoulder" writes: None at all, but it is going to make a smashing episode in my forthcoming TV nature series, "The Living Motorway".

If you have any queries about motorway nature, or have seen something inexplicable and sensational, don't hesitate to write to "Hard Shoulder" about it.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 73)

- ACROSS
1 Meat (6)
5 Refuse (6)
8 Colour (3)
9 Agree (6)
10 Stroke (6)
11 Heredity unit (4)
12 Story teller (8)
13 Exhausted (6)
15 Overrun (6)
17 Workman (8)
20 Sail swing (4)
22 Metal covered (6)
23 Foreign (6)
24 Delegate (3)
25 Tacky (6)
26 Catch fire (6)

- DOWN
2 Wear down (5)
3 Very old (7)
4 Made king (7)
5 Direct (5)
6 Military rules (5)
7 Inexpensive (7)
14 Brief paper (7)
15 Jewish national (7)



SOLUTION TO No 72
ACROSS: 1 Suffer 4 Poplin 7 Dull 8 Viscount 9 Literate 12 Arc 15 Flambe 16 Assume 17 Roe 19 Decadent 24 Dead Shot 25 Prop 26 Static 27 Tugger
DOWN: 1 Soda 2 Fulminant 3 Raver 4 Post-5 Pool 6 Inner 10 Embod 11 Eased 12 Adult 13 Chew 14 Aft 16 Overt 20 Ethic 21 Overt 22 Add 23 Spur

BOOKS

Histories make men wise? *Bacon*A Personal History
By A. J. P. Taylor

(Hamish Hamilton, £9.95)

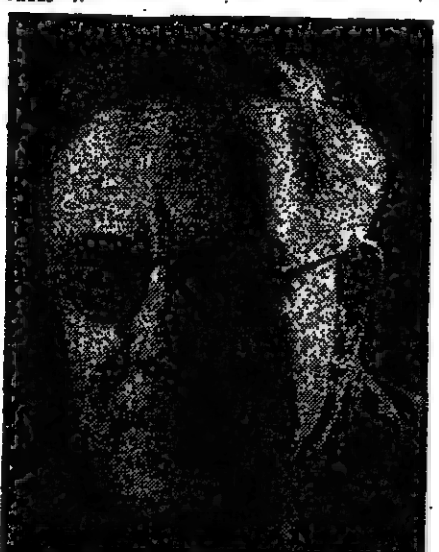
An image pads after you as you close this book of lighted windows outside which a small and elderly gentleman is pushing a wheelbarrow full of books. Quite alone, he disappears into the dark.

There have been 30 books. The author returns to this fact again and again, and there is even a photograph of them, stacked like rifles, for historians, like gunfighters, to keep count. Their number becomes even more important when, in a distinguished career, some glittering prizes are conspicuously absent. Lesser men stand in the lighted windows, who shall never see so much nor live so long.

Mr Taylor's is a useful autobiography lit occasionally by force. Much of the latter is provided by his first wife's distressing habit of falling in love with other men, with his student Robert Kee (later the man who, in Philip Pearsall's image, got up at dawn to polish the news for TV-AM) and with the poet Dylan Thomas. Mr Taylor could not stand Thomas or his poetry. He introduces him giggling, "he he he", the way Frank Richards introduced Bunter, and even now is plagued by him; American poets still thank him for his kindness to the poet.

Perhaps as a result there is no poetry in this book, and no imagery. There are many facts (as when the author consummated his first love affair in the Shillingford Bridge Hotel, helped by a gynaecologist's knife) delivered in short, spiky, statements followed by a brief reflection. Paragraphs end "Such was..."

This is Mr Taylor undergoing his first experience of sex in the bath with the family maid, "an activity that gave pleasure to both parties." The effect is that neat red lines are drawn under every experience, and you have a horrifying picture of a naked child with a 77-year-old face.



At no point do you feel that he was ever young. As a child he devised his parents' holiday itineraries and was convinced that grown-ups were mad. There were no loyalties, and no doubts. Nothing changed. There is much personal betrayal, which he seems to have expected, much disillusion (especially with women) and with the Labour Party and with trade unions. There is some self-satisfaction, Mr

Taylor having never learnt the habits of modesty inculcated by the English public schools. He is, he reflects, "a more or less serious historian"; he is also "the most distinguished historian of modern times" at Oxford. He regards himself as an outsider.

He has little good to say about anyone, though there is pride in his children whom he regards as his best friends. He is also proud of his ability to walk long distances, and of his teeth (fixed up for him, presumably free, at a dental hospital). He seems to have been always worried about money.

There are some bruised reflections of a bizarre kind, on double beds (he blames much of his marital unhappiness on the fact that he did not share one until he was nearly 70), and on vegetables, the growing of which kept him tied to the land as securely as a serf for much of his adult life.

There is one startling idyll, late-flowering live in the Public Records Office and on the steps of the British Museum which brought him to double-beds and the third Mrs Taylor. Surprisingly, and unlike the poet Yeats who got his at Heals, he does not say where the bed was bought.

The book was shorter than in manuscript because his second wife objected to her inclusion, so that two children materialise abruptly among the short sentences. Lawyers also found 76 potential cases of libel; Mr Taylor, his eye on subsequent editions, now readily watches the ordinary columns.

It is an odd book. There is not a single dull sentence in it; but neither is there anything to make you want to read it again.

Byron Rogers



The Countess as Barber, from *Rainy Days at Brig O'Turk*, the Highland Sketchbooks of John Everett Millais, 1853, edited by Mary Lutyens & Malcolm Warner (Dalrymple, £45). Millais's favourite nickname for Effie was "the Countess"

Science fiction
Ideas in SpaceDocuments Relating
To The Sentimental
Agents In The
Volyen Empire
By Doris Lessing

(Cape, £7.95)

Fables find a natural congruity within science fiction, embodying them, if may be, with a ready-made circumstance which is so near to and so far from present reality. This is Lessing's fifth in her *Canopus in Argos: Archives*, which are examining expressions of human behaviour in terms of cultures created purely for the test-tubes of her arguments.

It is at once her most skilful and - while allowing abstraction instead of characterization - her most enjoyably perceptive.

Told mainly via a series of reports from the Canopean agent, Klorathy, it is an account of his encounters with certain inhabitants of the independent planet of Volyen and its two moons, notably with another agent, Incent, who has succumbed to the affliction of Undulant Rhetoric.

This illness, whose symptoms result in a profound excitement about the nature of the world, is a disease of the homeopathic treatment/assault of Tchaikovsky and Wagner. It requires the Total Immersion therapy of re-living the French Revolution to bring inebriated back to some sort of sense.

In the beginning - and in the end - are words and it is their interchange with human emotion which is one of the most fascinating aspects of the book's description of a world in which revolutionary fervour is fermenting like yeast, and a revolutionary leader will fall into the declaration of "We will fight them on the beaches..." as an easy way out of logical thought.

Some phrases escape from the maelstrom of words to pierce a situation: "There is no such thing as a free lunch" is one. But too often those words

affect emotion - good by self-definition - instead of the other way around. "Blood... history... leadership" are unfurled banners going where?

Miss Lessing's story provokes us into a reaction to stand up and be counted for what we think. Its tone is light, but its mood is serious. It lacks the humanity of a *Candide*, because there is no character whose progress we feel an identity with or an affinity to. It is about ideas and what we do with them and what they do with us. It is a fable-turning of the most readable kind.

Cat Karina, by Michael Coney (Gollancz, £7.95). This different slant on humanity is that of the eyes, for our heroine is Karina, with jaguar genes in her not-quite-human veins. Her adventures to an eventual mating with a true human, in a world populated by such beings as enormous land-wolves, result in the release of an alien greatness imprisoned within one of this earth's many happenstances. Mr Coney plots too densely for narrative comfort, and the religious echoes we have heard often before, but it is a superb piece of world-making.

The First Chronicles of Thomas Corcoran The Unbeliever, by Stephen Donaldson (Richard Drew, £10.95). Good-value pull-together of the three volumes comprising the story of a leprosy Thomas whose doubts of his own value are overtaken by realization that he has a white magic within him with which to conquer evil. Tolkien look-alike with its own distinctive and highly readable perspective on myth.

Tom Hutchinson

In Pursuit of the Past, by Lewis R. Binford (Thames & Hudson, £12.50). Archaeology is not just a matter of piecing together the bits and pieces of the past. The American master of the New Archaeology decodes the record, and explains how we can draw warranted conclusions.

The woman with BB

Mary Berenson

A Self Portrait from her Letters
and Diaries
Edited by Barbara Strachey &
Jayne Samuels
(Gollancz, £12.95)

In 1891, when she was 27, Mary Castelloe abandoned her husband and two small daughters in London, and ran off with Bernard Berenson, for love and for the Italian art of which he was the rising young connoisseur. She lived with him for the next 30 years, marrying him when her husband died. She was one of the most remarkable women of the past century.



Mary, aged 20, from a drawing by Ed Clifford, December 1884

Intellectual, passionate, witty, a free spirit.

She had been born Mary Smith, into the famous Pearsall Smith Quaker family of Philadelphia. Cut off from family and friends by scandal and geography, she kept in touch by a prodigious correspondence. Mary was a prolific and entertaining letter-writer, exceptionally interested in and frank about herself and everyone else in sight. She wrote to her husband, mother, Hannah Whitall Smith, almost daily, to her sister Alice, Bernard Russell's first wife, to BB in the summers which she normally spent with

her family, to her daughters as they grew up, to friends and relations. More than five million words of this mass of material survive. It opens a window on a vanished world and an extraordinary woman.

Her grand-daughter, Barbara Strachey, author of that model family history, *Remarkable Relations*, and Jayne Samuels, wife of BB's biographer, have constructed a narrative of Mary's life out of extracts from these letters and selections from her intimate diaries, linked by short introductions to fill in the scene.

It is a fascinating story, as the intelligentsia, the artistic, the rich, and the arch-pseudo troop through *Tait*. We meet and discuss Gertrude Stein swimming clad in nothing but her Fat, Maynard Keynes being sent out as a congenial young companion for Mary's daughters rather than the usual thick English "bandersnatches", Kenneth Clark, Bertie Russell, rich old uncle Jo Duveen, and all.

Neither Mary nor Bernard can have been easy to live with. They were neurotic, and jealous of each other's work in the busy world of "connoising for Squillions". They each had a series of passionate affairs: "inflammations of the heart." Mary described them to her mother. BB increasingly had a terrible dark temper, particularly directed at Mary. But neither of them was ever boring to live with. And they knew that their pioneering work in Italian art appreciation would last. Of the remarkable pair of eagles, give me Mary every time. Hers was a royal nature, which man could never tame, and which gave and got the most out of life, and saw the funny side.

Philip Howard

The Last Flowering: French Painting in Manuscripts 1420-1530, by John Plummer (Oxford, £60). A wealth of French illumination from the late Middle Ages is housed in American collections. It is the major body of French painting of the period outside France. The manuscripts contain some of the best work by leading artists and schools; but they are little known by the public and neglected by scholars. This important scholarly book fills a black hole in our understanding of art.

Educating Casca

The Oxford
Dictionary of
Modern Greek

Edited by J. T. Pridg

(Oxford, £9.50)

Greek, we all know, was what Cicero spoke and was Greek to Casca. It was the language of Homer, Plato and the New Testament, and survives even now as the oldest language in Europe, whose voluble hubbub provides an atmospheric background to an Aegean holiday. But the language of Greeks today is more than those things: it is now (since January 1981) an official language of the EEC, solemnly inscribed, in our local supermarkets, on packets of cocktail biscuits and disposable nappies, and in demand in the translation and interpreting sections of European institutions; it is the language of a substantial international business community and of Greeks of the "diaspora" worldwide; and it is the language in which two recent Nobel prize winners, George Seferis and Odysseus Elytis, have written their poetry.

There has long been a need for a manageable and accurate dictionary to guide the English-speaking learner or traveller through the Modern Greek language in all of these manifestations. The *Oxford Dictionary of Modern Greek* (Greek-English) first appeared in 1965, but has only this year been reissued to include an entirely new, and rather larger, section devoted to English-Greek, thus bringing a conclusion a labour of love which has lasted for more than thirty years for its compiler, Julian Pridg.

In its new form the dictionary is both the most reliable and the most comprehensive of its size available. The achievement is the more remarkable in that the thirty-odd years of its gestation have seen significant changes in the language itself, notably the emergence of a fully articulated idiom of the modern urban world, out of the old polarized (rural and "low-life") and *katharevousa* (the artificial language of state institutions and of learning). That the older

Greek-English section of the dictionary has not appreciably become dated in the interval since its first publication is a telling tribute to the compiler's sense of what truly belongs to the language, and to his refusal to become sidetracked by the polemical attitudes which have for centuries distorted and inhibited the Greek language as a system of communication. Such inconsistencies as are to be found between the two parts of the dictionary generally reflect no more than the inconsistencies of Greek usage today.

The Greek-English part of the dictionary has been reprinted unchanged from earlier editions, but has been updated with three pages of addenda, ranging from modernisms such as *relativism* (acupuncture), *koukoules* (member of the Greek C.P.), to curiosities from the natural world (rennet, garfish, spurge) and the delicious *glisti* (lollipop).

The English-Greek section has generally fuller entries, with good coverage of phrasal verbs and clear differentiation of meanings according to context. Wherever possible an idiom in the one language has been rendered by an equivalent idiom in the other, although some words and common phrases in both languages defy direct translation and have had to be explained instead. The single weakness which should be mentioned in an otherwise excellent dictionary is that only the present stem of Greek verbs is given. Almost all Greek verbs have distinct present and aorist stems, of which the one cannot regularly be derived from the other. The inclusion of aorist stems would have enabled the user to make an intelligible stab at forming all the tenses of a verb, without recourse to the grammar book.

In the end the aim of any bilingual dictionary must surely be to lead the learner to the point where he can handle a dictionary entirely in the language he is to learn (Greek or English), and that aim is fulfilled admirably here.

Roderick Beaton

Roll on Death

The Oxford Book of
Death

Chosen and edited by D. J. Enright

(Oxford, £9.50)

First the obligatory display of erudition and taste from a reviewer confronted with an anthology. Missing from this one are: the death of Jo from *Black House* ("Dead, your Majesty. Dead, your Lords and gentlemen. Dead, Right Reverends and Wrong Reverends of every Order"), Yeats's magnificent *At Algiers* ("The heron-billed pale cattle-birds...") and anything of substance from Beckett, surely an expert witness at this inquest.

But my heart is not in this carping for Enright has produced a marvellous book with enough discoveries to make up for any number of omissions. His problem was, of course, the brief: where do you start or, should I say, finish? "Death is not an event of life. Death is not lived through" (Wittgenstein). So it is notably difficult to write directly about. On the other hand it is even more difficult to write about anything else, death being the inescapable debt we owe for the privilege of writing in the first place.

"It is," wrote Empson, "the trigger of the literary man's biggest gun" and Enright himself observes that on no subject are writers more lively. To contain his unwieldy assembly Enright divides his quotations into categories such as Suicide ("Crech, the commentator on Lucretius, noted on his manuscript: 'NB Must hang myself when I have finished.' He kept his word." Voltaire) or Views and Attitudes ("He who hath learned to die, hath unlearned to serve." Montaigne). Each section is introduced by a calm

little essay, an element which seems to me to represent a flaw in the conception. The pleasure of a book of quotations precisely arises from the absence of an editorial voice. It is a pleasure which derives from the fragmentary condition of the knowledge, from the liberty to create one's own patterns from the material.

Too often, however, it is a pleasure akin to Space Invaders, leaving one feeling guilty at having wasted time on something so plainly self-indulgent, so incoherent. Anthologies like this can murder hours, weeks. But the subject of death confers a guilt-free uniformity. The centrality of the subject concentrates the mind wonderfully.

Grimly you watch every attitude rehearsed from the urbane and complacent: "If you go it will not be an inharmonious thing..." (William James in a letter to his dying father, Henry) to the bleak: "here love ends..." (Edward Thomas). And, fascinated, you note the continual return to the paradoxes of death: "I'm not afraid to die. I just don't want to be there when it happens." Woody Allen Don't worry, Woody, you won't be.

I could go on for ever but there is one fragment for which Enright deserves our undying (?) gratitude. It comes from one less and was written shortly after the death of his only child. With perfect economy it expresses the central, heart-breaking paradox - the evident ephemerality of life and yet our complete inability to accept it.

The world of dew is
A world of dew, yet even
So, yet even so...

Bryan Appleyard

Fiction
Berry, and Hannay, and Drummond & Co

Combined Forces

By Jack Smithers

(Buchan & Enright, £7.95)

Dancing in the Dark

By Janet Hobhouse

(Cape, £7.95)

King of the Roses

By V. S. Anderson

(Macmillan, £7.95)

One of the apocryphal stories about royalty concerns a young man in the 1920s who pestered this newspaper to make him its stringer in Albania. Soon after Albania hit the headlines. As other papers carried reports of dramatic coups, *The Times* despatched a wire requesting copy. No copy came, another cable was sent, with the same result. A final missive warned that unless some material was received by return, the young man would be replaced. This elicited a reply, albeit brief. "All

is quiet in Albania," it read. "I am King, Zog."

Equally implausible is this plot to put Zog back on the throne in the 1950s, the biographer of Donford Yates. Jack Smithers is not content for just Berry and Co. to do the job. He has also wheeled out those Clubland heroes, Hannay and Drummond - now elderly men with incipient panaches and slender means. Having forsaken England for a villa in Portugal, they are so retired that their hosts cannot recall that their hosts are the dreaded Irma Petersen. The main trouble is, they spend too much time in remembering past adventures to get on with the present task in hand, a task they undertake, not for romance, but for the money Zog promises them. "We are all of us too old for this sort of business," croaks Hannay, after performing that old Mashaona trick of catching a knife between the teeth - only to see his dentures fall out.

What begins as a good idea,

along the lines of *Flashman*, ends in lightweight chaos, probably more fun to have written than to read. If, like old golfers, these men have never died, they have certainly lost something rather vital. As Buchan might have said of his imitators, *quod licet Jove non licea bene*.

As in her overrated first novel, *Nellie Without Hugo*, Janet Hobhouse focuses again, and more ambitiously, on the problems of middle-class American marriage. Morgan and Gabriella are an egalitarian couple in their thirties. Into their "wonderful marriage" - and their home - lodge two people who highlight the pitfalls and temptations of any conjugal bliss no longer triggered by the heady responses of former days in the spare room, and soon forgotten, is Kate, whose husband has run off with her best friend. "How do I go on being single," she moans, "without being humiliated?"

On the sofa lies Claudio, a languorous homosexual who feels no such humiliation at this state. Fascinated by the way in which he and his prowling gay contingent seem able to separate sex from friendship, Gabriella escorts them to all-male discos three nights a week. Initially Morgan is relieved he does not have to entertain his wife. Then he broods over the space that has come between them. It literally takes an earthquake before she rejects him in their bed and sees the error of her ways.

The weakness of *Dancing in the Dark* lies not in the conception nor the writing, which is sustained by some acutely observed home truths. It lies in the author's own ambivalence towards characters who are bland, cryptic, and pretty uninteresting. No doubt Gabriella is intended to be genuinely attracted by the apparent freedom of Claudio's world, but she comes over as a flirtations "lag-bag", angry at her exclusion from it.

Dick Francis had better look to his felloes with V S Anderson's arrival on the racing track. *King of the Roses* is a pacy and neatly constructed first novel about the Kentucky Derby. It may have the psychological subtlety of a sledgehammer, but nevertheless it pounds along at a mesmerizing rate. Narrow as a whip, Chris England is a tight-lipped, hard-edged five times winner of the Derby. His attempt to win it a record sixth time on Knidos is complicated by the wishes of a powerful consortium, headed by the horse's evil owner, for him to lose. Against all the odds, Chris romps home, to take the race and the owner's daughter, a titian-haired filly called Jessica. "No other pastime in the world is so full of great stories," is one character's comment on this sport of Kings. No other, that is, except cricket. C B Fry, after all, was offered the throne of Albania.

Nicholas Shakespeare

H.A. Williams
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FRANCIS HOUSE

THE TIMES DIARY

Harrowing

Nearly all our top public schools have declined to be used as the location for the film version of Julian Mitchell's West End hit, *Another Country*. Given the thesis of the play - that privilege and homosexuality in public schools help to feed corruption into the adult establishment - the coy refusal is understandable. Goldcrest is spending £2m on the film, which has a screenplay by Mitchell, himself a Wykehamist, and hopes to emulate the success in America of *Charlotte's Web*. The producers, Alan Marshall and Robert Fox, plan to start shooting in August and would pay "quite a few thousand pounds" for the loan of a suitable building.

Big new need

Confused politicians have thronged my desk since I started making anagrams of them on Monday. Cienfuegos Sinclair of Norfolk says Norman Tebbit is "to bait Mr Benn", and reminds me that in Scotland they say of Denis Healey "he has yielded". Like John Riddock I have been wrestling with Michael Heseltine but my "Heil Steel in Cheam" is bettered by Gabriel Bowman of Paddington: "Hi, neat leech. Smile". He also has Shirley Williams: "A silly whim riles". Jeffrey Shaw of Sheffield despatches Ken Livingstone to "Vile Kensington". Even I am not immune. Alasdair Wainman of Southampton tells me The Times Diary is really "It, the DIY scum", while J. H. McGivering of Weybridge suggests that "I steady the rim." I prefer the latter. I like to consider myself a stabilizing influence in this marginal.

Banned wagon

The voice of David Steel's son Billy has become a nuisance in Orpington. Billy, who is 19, recorded a campaign song with electronic music background for John Cook, the Liberal Alliance candidate. It goes: "Lookie, lookie, lookie - here comes Cookie. Vote for him this time. He's respected, he's got to be elected. Vote John Cook, this time." Apparently the song is so catchy that it has been distracting children doing exams in local schools. Cook has had to promise to keep his loudspeaker vans quiet near schools until going home time.

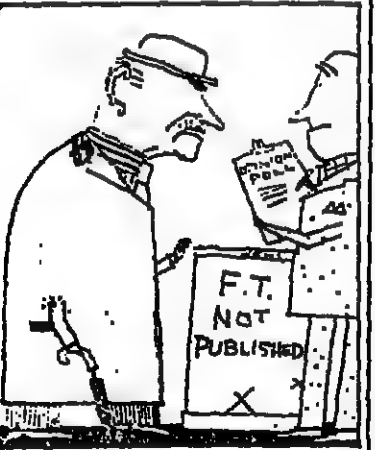
Boddy counts

You would not have thought the Tories were short of boddy, but David Boddy, the party's former director of press and public relations, has been recalled to help out on the Prime Minister's tour. Boddy left Central Office in March to launch a countryside magazine, *Out of Town*. His return is only temporary. He will be back working on his magazine at four o'clock next Friday.

In the dock

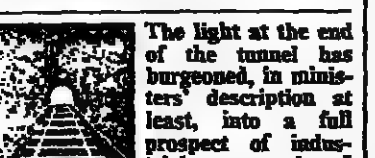
I can leave it to the Labour Party to call the *Daily Mail* liars, but I must say it engages *The Times* legal department when, as on Tuesday, the *Mail* suggests that it fought a lone crusade against Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church. The truth is that Diana Pait of *The Times* exposed the Moonies long before the *Mail*, and was sued. When the *Mail* in turn picked up a libel writ, that action rapidly replaced that against *The Times* because the defence *Mail* needed was so weak. *The Times* then asked our lawyers for help, and was able to use *The Times*' defence in *100* to win its celebrated libel action.

BARRY FANTONI



LSOggy

Tuesday night's storms were as nothing compared to what the London Symphony Orchestra unleashed last week on Bangkok. A long Thai drought ended the moment the orchestra's plane touched down, and the noise of the rain actually stopped play in the middle of their performance of Mahler's first symphony. When the concert resumed, the tuning-up session might have been called a pitch inspection.



PHS

All the world's a platform, but where are our statesmen?

David Watt

The Williamsburg summit has come and gone, leaving so far as I can see, not a wrack behind, either at home or abroad. This is no doubt due in some measure to its having been, on the face of it, one of the most inane gatherings ever to waste the time of eminent political figures. It does, however, draw attention to one of the oddest features of our very odd election campaign, namely the absence of any serious debate about international issues.

Not odd at all, you may say. Foreign policy has played virtually no part in any British election since the war. Why should one expect it to start now? Yet consider this year's agenda. Mrs Thatcher claims that the recession is at least half the fault of the "world economy" (the other half being divided between the British trade unions and previous British governments). Very well, it seems reasonable to ask what she is proposing to do to influence the world economy, and how she thinks its mechanisms work.

Again, Britain is alleged by Mrs Thatcher to have recovered its self-respect as a result of the Falklands war. All right, but how do we keep it, when we cannot defend the Falklands in the long run, and refuse to negotiate with the Argentines on sovereignty? The Labour Party, for its part, is proposing to overturn 30 years of British defence policy by espousing unilateral nuclear disarmament, and 20 years of British foreign policy by coming out of the EEC.

Of these issues, disarmament has had a reasonable airing - and thanks to Labour's extraordinary lethargy, it has been a very effective Conservative weapon. (Why on earth has Labour not counter-attacked on cruise missiles, which the

opinion polls show make people just as uneasy as unilateralism does?)

But what has become of the other foreign issues I have mentioned, all of which are actually more important than the marginal question of whether Britain keeps its bomb?

Let us examine first the electoral significance of world economic issues - for which Mrs Thatcher's excursion to Williamsburg might, one would have thought, have provided some ammunition. The Conservatives seem to have been in a muddle here from the outset. At first, we were told that the Prime Minister could not conceivably be expected to go to the summit. It would be like telling the Duke of Wellington to leave for London in the middle of the Battle of Waterloo. Then, the trip was suddenly supposed to be the biggest possible electoral asset. Mrs Thatcher, like Julius Caesar, would "beside the narrow world like a Colossus", or would at least be seen taking tea with President Reagan, and the amazement and admiration of the electorate would clinch her case.

All rubbish. The Prime Minister had two possible strategies in relation to the summit. Either she could go and make it into a real event, which would have entailed backing President Mitterrand in trying to produce a coordinated economic revival in the West. Alternatively, if she felt ideologically constrained to avoid doing anything so visionary, then it was clear that nothing of any importance was going to occur at Williamsburg, and she could have stayed at home and made a virtue of her devotion to the task in hand.

She did neither. She gained a little mild publicity and an endorsement of her monetarist policies, in the sense that nobody actually

agreed on any alternatives, but at the risk of being seen fiddling with the other members of an amateur band while the rest of the world was picking over the blackened ruins of its industrial framework. The Labour Party's credibility is now so low that it has been incapable of taking advantage of this opening - but Mrs Thatcher didn't know that when she made her plans. She is, once again, a lucky woman.

Another example is the European Community issue. Here we have a question on which the country is admittedly split, but on which the Labour Party clearly has a demerit policy in which half its leadership does not believe. The Conservative leaders have certainly struck their opponents with the "lost jobs" part of the argument, but only as a way of cutting off the issue from more general debate. They are apparently terrified to open up the wider political arguments for remaining in the EEC, partly for fear of splitting their own vote and partly, perhaps, because they do not really have a gut belief in themselves. Norman Tebbit, Michael Heseltine and Mrs Thatcher herself have distinctly mixed feelings on the subject of Europe and are therefore incapable of seizing the opportunity Labour offers.

Or take the Falklands. The Conservative manifesto is full of half-suppressed jingoism and was, indeed, launched to the canned refrain of "Jerusalem", "Land of Hope and Glory", and "Rule Britannia". But it is modest about the Falklands war, one suspects, because the Conservative leadership sense that their voters have closed their books on the episode and, if aroused to further thought, will start to ask awkward questions. The

Labour Party, by contrast, started off in its manifesto by attempting to make some electoral capital of its own out of the war, by suggesting that Mrs Thatcher's Fortress Falklands policy is imposing an intolerable burden on the British people. But they, too, have pussy-footed around the issue during the campaign, and the Liberal/SDP Alliance has never mentioned the war from beginning to end.

Taken all in all, these examples amount to a fairly deafening conspiracy of silence about the international dimension of our affairs. It can mean only one thing - that the politicians are frightened to put questions to the voters for fear of getting the wrong answers. Mrs Thatcher's stock in trade is nationalism, but she is not yet convinced that the British people have her stomach for it. Certainly, the British establishment has not, Labour, in the opinion of a nationalist that is even more extreme and inward-looking, and it is equally uncertain how the voters will react. As for the Alliance, it is split between old-fashioned ex-Labour nationalists (mainly SDP) and milk-toast European federalists and unilateralists (mainly Liberal) and dare not press home its points on these matters for fear of coming apart at the seams.

It is perhaps unfair to ask that these confusions be clarified at election time, but it is, none the less, a sad state for a country so desperately dependent on the outside world to be in. One looks in vain among the star-studded cast of politicians arguing before us in this campaign for a single statesman capable of providing the answers.

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Dashing for wealth in a black market economy

Freestonia illicit diamond diggers in Sierra Leone were tunnelling away with such energy and persistence that a substantial building collapsed, due to subsidence. It was the local police station.

Though this curious event, combining resourceful if illegal private enterprise and a public authority unable or unwilling to control it, occurred a few years ago it remains an excellent illustration of the bizarre nature of Sierra Leone's economy. It also says quite a lot about this West African country's politics.

Countries, unlike individuals or companies, never go bankrupt, because in the last resort the creditors can never seize the debtor nation's assets. But at the moment a number of West African states are as near being taken to the cleaners as it is possible to get - nations which are not only running huge and persistent trade deficits and find it difficult to pay their teachers and clerks at the end of the month, but are also obliged to borrow to repay the interest, let alone the principal, on their foreign debt.

Sierra Leone is a classic example. Later this month a group of those gimlet-eyed men from the later national Monetary Fund will visit Freetown to look at the books, talk to the government about its intentions, and then decide whether to bail the country out.

They face a difficult and puzzling task. For a start the national accounts are incomplete and some of the figures are contradictory; the facts cannot definitely be established because the government's central statistical computer went on the blink a few months ago and has not yet been fixed. But the real problem is that Sierra Leone, like many African countries, does not really have one economy; it has two.

The first - the one that appears in the official figures - is in terrible shape. The "pipeline" of unpaid commercial debt for imports and dividend remittances is now 26 months and probably totals 150m leones.

The signs of the acute foreign exchange crisis are highly visible: long lines of harassed motorists queue for a tankful of petrol; power cuts are frequent; industries are at a standstill or work at a fraction of capacity because of a lack of essential imports.



But in the local markets and supermarkets you can still buy an astonishing range of goods ranging from reasonably priced carpets to textiles and cosmetics - and that's where the "second economy" takes over.

One of the main causes of Sierra Leone's economic difficulties has been the huge rise in oil prices over the past decade and a fall in the price of diamonds, which traditionally make up around half the country's export earnings. Another is corruption - or "dash" as it is known in West Africa - which permeates the whole country.

This is encouraged by the unrealistically low wages paid to public servants, but obviously resentment is caused at a time of shortages when leading figures in the regime build themselves lavish houses which they could never have afforded from their official salaries.

After violent elections in this one-party state a year ago, President Siaka Stevens appointed a new government in which the Finance Ministry went to Mr Salia Jusu-Sheriff, a former leader of a now defunct opposition party. This forceful accountant, perceived by many as the regime's "Mr Clean", has been trying to knock some sort of sense into the government's finances - for example stopping salaries being paid to non-existent civil servants and halting pension payments to people long dead. But as one businessman put it to me: "He's just one man against a whole system, and we can't expect miracles".

Mr Jusu-Sheriff has also reopened talks with the IMF against an inauspicious historical background. In July 1981 the IMF suspended a three-year extended credit facility



only three months after it had been put into effect because the government could not keep to the conditions.

Under IMF prompting he introduced at the beginning of this year an ingenious two-tier exchange rate system. Under this the official quoted rate remains unchanged at 2.2 leones to the pound sterling; the rate is used to pay for essential imports of oil, wheat, school textbooks and debt servicing.

In theory the second, "commercial" quoted rate was to be fixed purely by the laws of supply and demand. Would-be importers would tender at auctions every three weeks and the rate would be what people were prepared to pay for the dollars the Central Bank had on offer.

But this has been only a partial success. The Central Bank has not allowed the commercial rate to soar, probably from fears of the effects on domestic inflation.

One big trader told me that he had consistently tendered as well above the successful striking rate but had received only a small percentage of the foreign exchange he needed to run his business.

As a result, Sierra Leone now has three exchange rates: the official (2.2 leones to the pound); commercial (around 3.8) and black market (more than 4 leones).

"From a foreign exchange point of view the government is living from day to day", one banking official said. Another said the government has at times resorted to borrowing foreign exchange held by wealthy individuals, many of them Lebanese, who control much of the country's business.

One of Sierra Leone's major misfortunes is that its immediate southern neighbour, Liberia, uses the US dollar as its currency. The lure of this easily accessible hard currency explains in large measure the huge size of Sierra Leone's "second economy", which consists of smuggling and black marketing on a gigantic scale. It is widely believed that up to half the country's diamond production may cross illegally into Liberia and elsewhere.

But the damage to the economy is not confined to diamonds. Because of inadequate producer prices paid to farmers, agricultural products also vanish across the frontier. This was demonstrated earlier this year when one of Freetown's newspapers, which by African standards are remarkably outspoken, printed rumours, which proved to be untrue, that Liberia's president, Samuel Doe, had poisoned his wife.

The enraged Liberian leader demanded a government apology, threatened to revive a claim to Sierra Leonean territory and sealed the border with his army.

A diplomatic solution was eventually found, but, intriguingly, during the three weeks that the border was sealed the price of palm oil and several other basic commodities fell in Sierra Leone by up to 50 per cent.

There is also considerable smuggling with the other neighbour, Guinea. The Guineans have an almost worthless currency, but they drive their cattle over the frontier and return with consumer goods and petrol.

In Samu chiefdom in northern Sierra Leone there is a football pitch with one of the goals in Sierra Leone and the other in Guinea. It is hardly surprising that when the two countries' respective taxmen do their rounds in the area there are massive offshades.

Despite the maladministration, much publicised by the local press, and the depressing official financial figures, the economic mood here is not one of despair.

The fall in oil prices and the rise of up to 20 per cent in the price of non-oil commodities over the past six months puts some spirit into the economic prognosis. Particularly encouraging is the strengthening of the diamond market, as well as progress in moves to harness the country's hydroelectric potential.

Even a modest world economic recovery would immediately help the profitability of the country's other mineral exports, gold, bauxite, iron ore and rutile.

Most important of all, in a continent much of which is suffering from drought, Sierra Leone's rains have just started to come and plentifully. And Africa is a continent where, for millions of people, rain is much more important than anything their Mercedes-riding ministers or men from the IMF may say or do.

Godfrey Morrison

Sound ideas to curb the klaxons

Hackney I don't mind a bit that the police are asking for increased powers to stop people in the street and ask them awkward questions. In fact I think the principle is rather splendid, and I want it extended.

Here in Hackney we could do with a good deal of stopping and asking. The trouble is, very few policemen are going slowly enough or quietly enough to be stopped and asked anything.

We do get the occasional bobby on the beat, with that unmistakable rolling gait, those huge pockets bulging with equipment. But most Hackney policemen are little more than a hysterical blur, LA-style, burning rubber screaming around corners in their vans and Rovers.

As they do so they adopt extravagant poses of indifference and machismo, a cigarette smouldering at the fingers, an elbow stuck out of the window. As they hurtle past, lights ablaze and sirens ablaze, passers-by of every age and race shake their heads and roll their eyes. We know that Hackney is depraved and wicked, but we cannot believe

even it demands this constant drama.

The noise they make becomes increasingly strident. Those of us brought up on police cars that simply rang a bell to warn of their approach found it hard enough to accept the change to a now deafening klaxon. Now they have imported a banshee wail which is peculiarly unsettling.

It is that noise, at once surreptitious and frightening, which fills the summer night as people sit by their open windows and watch American cop-shows on television. Hackney's police have succeeded in sounding - as they now also try to look, and perhaps behave - like something bad enough only to be transatlantic. Who on earth authorized these gadgets? They are so clearly an invitation for our policemen to take leave of their sensibilities.

We fight back, of course. The other day, a bobby neatly parked his Panda on a corner which had been brightly painted by an obliging traffic department to denote that parking there would be a nuisance to

other cars and pedestrians alike. He got out and strolled down the road to buy a paper.

With all that special bottle which comes uniquely to the man in a property-owning democracy who knows he is in the right, I took the children over to him as he got back into his car and braved at him about what hope there could be for the ordinary citizen's respect for the law if the Law itself didn't have any. On and on I droned, word-bombing him through his window.

I even told him I would report him to the police if he did such a thing again, and we each allowed ourselves half a smile.

It was all wasted, I'm sure. Police drivers seem to flout all the sensible rules of the road, refusing to wear a seat belt, as every law-abiding Joe Bloggs has to, and driving with a style that belongs properly only to a shaft with an oil-well in his backyard and a rubber plantation tucked away into the bargain.

I'm waiting now for a chance to flag down my next slow-moving policeman and get him to try cleaning the place up by booking the

thousands of motorists who every day litter our pavements with their cars. Apparently, by a piece of insanity, there is no law against being parked on the pavement; but there is a law which says you cannot drive there. So every day, I'm going to argue, policemen would be gainfully employed booking these deplorable schmucks for having driven up the kerb. If the policeman could stay still long enough, he could wait till the motorist got in to drive off.

There is another crucial reform the nation is crying out for. I have long argued that we must get policemen back on bicycles. (Do you remember the lovely way they used to "drap" their capes over the handlebars?) I'm sure that the criminal fraternity would soon see the error of their ways, follow suit, and abandon their souped-up jags.

No one of the worst sort would ever join the force if pedals were as symbolic of police life as truncheons, walkie-talkies and black boots. It is its special virtue that it's impossible to be macho on a bike.

Richard North

Scares? Just look at the scars

JUNE 24/83

Barbara Castle

A new mood has entered Labour's campaign. Henceforth the party is going into the attack with no holds barred. Norman Tebbit has described the new strategy as due to panic. A better word would be anger.

So far the dominant mood in the party has been one of bewilderment. It is not only astonishing in that so many people cannot see what is in store for them if Mrs Thatcher is returned, it is also that her massive lead in the polls does not tally with the response Labour is getting from voters on the doorstep.

I have done a good bit of touring around in the past two weeks and the answer I have got time and again has been a vehement: "Of course I am voting Labour. Get that woman out."

The mood has been far more bitterly hostile to Conservative policies than it was in 1979. After all, people have had a taste of what they mean.

Labour's task now is to hammer home in merciless detail what sort of Britain we will be living in 1989 if Mrs Thatcher is given the chance to complete her grand design.

To be fair she has never hidden the fact that she wants to put into reverse the whole trend of economic and social policy since the war. Now she is demanding the chance to finish the job, with a massive majority to do it thoroughly.

So if there is one central truth in this campaign it is that the survival of the welfare state is incompatible with Mrs Thatcher's grand design. It must be dismantled if she is to impose the new "values" she talks about.

But when it comes to selling the details of what is involved to the electorate her nerve fails and she puts up Mr Norman Tebbit to complain of "scares".

But Labour's warnings are not scares, they are prophecies - just as our warnings about VAT and prescription charges were proved to be prophecies, not scares, in 1979.

So Mrs Thatcher's solemn protestation that she has "no intention of dismantling the NHS" cannot be believed. We remember that she asserted just as solemnly in 1979 "we have no intention to raise charges".

It is no accident that all the secret Government documents now coming to light - such as the draft circular to regional health authority chairmen on the private sector and the NHS - are concerned with ways

of handing the present public provision of services to private companies. In this case private nursing homes are to be paid to take elderly patients from the NHS.

What effect that would have on the quality of service could be imagined since the whole idea would be to save money. Health authorities have already found that the catering, laundry and other hospital services they have been forced to privatise have deteriorated.

But this privatization mania is to be extended. The Government cannot simply shrug off the recent catalogue of Cabinet documents all seeking the same aim: to cut state provision of social services and force us all to make private provision for every social need: education, health, and even unemployment benefits. Trade unions are to be further weakened and protective legislation whittled down. It all fits in to a coherent pattern of a "stand on your own feet and God help you if you fail" society.

And I could add a few of my own prophecies. I predict, for instance, that another Thatcher government would reduce the scope and generosity (particularly to women) of the earnings-related pension scheme. The Labour government passed in 1976. It certainly went much further than the Tory opposition wanted, as I know because I was the Secretary of State who had to get it through parliament.

I predict, too, that under a Thatcher government VAT would be put on food. At present Britain and Ireland are the only two countries in the European Community which zero rate food and some other essentials. This annoys the European Commission which is insisting that we should harmonize. As a good European Mrs Thatcher is not likely to resist the pressure for very long, particularly as VAT would bring in welcome extra revenue.

Why should Mrs Thatcher be annoyed by these so-called scares? She should glory in the proof they give that under her we would gallop back to that Victorian England she holds out to us as the Promised Land.

The author is Labour MEP for Greater Manchester, North.

Tomorrow: John Pardo

Ronald Butt

From radical chic to radical shriek

The rage, frustration and above all the bewilderment of every thought she touches and the nearest female equivalent to Horatio Bottomley that we are ever likely to see. Just the person to be given a nuclear bomblet to play with.

I mention this disagreeable person only because he says more harshly what many more of his school think and hint covertly. His letter also makes clear his contempt for Mrs Thatcher. But (as the harder left more realistically recognizes) Mrs Thatcher has genuinely popular support. If people vote for her free society, it is because they want it.

If it were only the Drivers who were in danger of bursting an intellectual blood vessel it would matter little. It is more worrying when responsible people who count as Tories begin to sing in counterpoint. Thus Mr Peregrine Worsfold (for whom I do have the regard of friendship) worried that if Mr Pym is not in Mrs Thatcher's next Cabinet, there will be no old Etonians. He tells the readers of the *Sunday Telegraph* that the old ruling classes will be "eliminated from the corridors of power" and a new type of Tory will "flood into the House of Commons on Mrs Thatcher's coat-tails" - people as inferior to a true Tory as a Trot is to a real socialist.

Though he thinks the Thatcher counter-revolution has saved Conservatism in the short term, he mourns the loss of the knights of the shires with their noble obligation. Their civilized notion of public service. He is horrified that Mrs Thatcher should hand back the problem of unemployment to the people and their efforts - "as if any true Tory believed in the people".

What utter nonsense! Mr Worsfold should ask himself why the new Tories took over. The new men took over because the old Tories had failed - preferring to try to buy their hold on power by bread-and-circuses inflation which harmed the poor much more than the rich and the landed. The compassion of the landowning "wets" whom Mr Worsfold celebrates was often the compassion of the soup kitchen. That is why they tried to undermine the Prime Minister's policies and sought dangerous spending programmes to save off (as they thought) electoral defeat.

Yet despite Mrs Thatcher's policies, defeat is not coming and I think one reason is that many voters reckon they would get more realistic compassion from the Tebbits, who know how they live, than from the old Etonians. The new Tories are not going to throw their power away by grinding the faces of the poor; even if they were villains they would not be such fools. I hope that when their heirs have had a generation or two at Eton, the Worsfolds will be restored. Meanwhile, a little less nonsense about the hard-faced Thatcher and Tebbits would accord better with the reality which is that the voters seem to think differently and look like saying so on June 9.



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RIGHT, NOT NEED, TO KNOW

Secrecy is built into the calcium of a British policy-maker's bones. It is a physiological disorder which afflicts ministers and civil servants alike. Changing the country's culture of confidentiality is a daunting task. The Labour Party and the Alliance are pledged to try. Mrs Margaret Thatcher is not. Complaints can be heard from her ministers that she does not believe in open government for the Cabinet let alone for the public or the press.

The British genius for administrative secrecy is honoured by many monuments. Trappist government is sustained by four Official Secrets Acts, and immensely tight rules for politicians in office enshrined in a secret document, *Questions of Procedure for Ministers*, which is passed like a Holy Grail to each new Secretary of State.

As if those defences were inadequate, connoisseurs of British secrecy find its most perfect expression in a bulky, obscure, yet highly important volume, *Estacode*, the Civil Service bible of "do's and don'ts". Paragraph 9904 goes to the heart of the matter. It is an offence to disclose any information, whether classified or not, unless specific authorisation has been granted. The rule applies not just during an official's career but for the remainder of his life.

Other western societies order things differently. In the United States, most of western Europe and in Commonwealth countries like Canada, Australia and New Zealand, whose systems of government are built on the Westminster-Whitehall model, the onus of proof is reversed. Openness is the norm. Specific reasons must be shown for the preservation of confidentiality.

For Whitehall to step in line with Ottawa, Canberra and Wellington, the habits of a lifetime would have to be shed

from the Cabinet Office downwards. Labour and the Alliance believe that nothing less than shock therapy in the shape of a freedom of information act policed by the courts will dent the tradition of centuries. Both are pledged to legislate for openness. The right to know is not one of the liberties included in the Tory manifesto's chapter on "Law, Democracy and the Citizen".

At first glance, the gap between the Thatcher vision of "good government" and that of Labour and the Alliance seems unbridgeable. But is it? As an initial step towards an enhanced supply of official information and the opportunity for a better informed electorate, the Parliamentary road offers distinct possibilities. The Conservative manifesto implicitly acknowledges this. It claims, with justification, that the first Thatcher administration has "modernised the select committees to improve Parliament's ability to keep a check on the actions of the Executive". The document promises the Conservatives will continue to pursue "sensible, carefully considered reforms where they are of practical value".

So why not establish a new, all-party Select Committee on Official Information to work alongside the fourteen successfully commissioned to monitor Whitehall departments in 1979? The Government could publish a code of practice delineating areas that must remain closed - intelligence, security, some transactions with foreign powers, details of weapons design and performance, economic information given to Whitehall in confidence by companies, current Cabinet minutes and memoranda - while declaring open season on the rest. The select committee would act as a spur and a monitor avoiding the

need to involve the judiciary or the Ombudsman.

Such a prospectus is not likely to exert an instant appeal for its Prime Minister, and few of her predecessors have remained more communicative for long. It could appear a charter for "unhelpful" people - backbench MPs of the Dalyell school, the more irritating kind of journalist, the less responsible sort of pressure group, concerned with the subversion of civil administration or the organising of campaigns to preempt policies still in formulation.

It is a view that deserves a mite of sympathy. Running Britain through a vast bureaucracy in the 1980s is not easy. It is a mole catcher's nightmare. Even the most strong-willed of prime ministers can, on occasion, feel powerless to influence events before they acquire unflinching momentum. And, in the words of a constitutionalist and public servant whom she knows, trusts and admires:

"Knowledge is power. It is important to recognize that the issue of open government is about power, political power, a shift in power, its redistribution."

Lord Franks, who delivered that appraisal to an audience of senior civil servants in November 1978 when freedom of information was a very live issue in the last months of the Callaghan administration, also offered his prescription. It was for a reform that went with the grain of the British constitution. Keep the judges and the Ombudsman away from the issue, said Lord Franks. Parliament is the institution for this. Let there be a select committee on official information. Mrs Thatcher had reason in the recent past to be grateful for the judgment of Lord Franks. She should heed him on open government.

TOUJOURS L'ALLIANCE

It is hardly surprising that President Mitterrand is not Moscow's favourite Western leader. Of the eight heads of state or government who attended the Williamsburg summit last weekend and put their names to the statement on arms control, he is the one singled out for abuse by *Pravda*. That is not because he is necessarily more anti-Soviet than the other seven, but rather because, under his predecessors, Moscow had come to rely on France being the odd man out at such gatherings. Mitterrand has failed to live up to the Soviet idea of what a French head of state should be.

In part, therefore, *Pravda's* attack on him yesterday can be read as an outburst of *chagrin d'amour*. But it is unlikely to be just that. Nothing is published in *Pravda* without due deliberation, without having an object in view.

If the Soviet leaders think it worth hammering away at Mitterrand, it is no doubt because they regard him as vulnerable. Not that he is likely to change his mind, but that

there is a chance of stirring up controversy in France about the wisdom and the extent of his Atlanticism. They know that, while Mitterrand is indeed a staunch ally of the United States on defence issues, on many other issues there are still very serious differences between Paris and Washington.

France is trying to blame the United States for some of her (in fact mainly home-grown) economic troubles. France's Socialist government, with its seasoning of Communist ministers, remains slightly suspect in Washington's eyes. France is a troublesome critic of American foreign policy, especially in Latin America. And France remains deeply suspicious of any American attempt to extend the role of Nato, whether functionally (into the economic sphere) or geographically (into the Middle East or the Third World). Any hint that the annual economic summit might be institutionalized into a kind of Western Security Council meets with immediate French resistance, and the "new Atlantic Charter" once proposed

by Dr Henry Kissinger remains a powerful French bogey.

Indeed, French prickliness on this score all but stopped the Williamsburg statement on arms control from seeing the light, as the Russians are well aware, and no sooner had the text been made public than M Chaysson felt obliged to reiterate France's refusal to accept any extension of the Atlantic alliance.

So when they accuse M Mitterrand of selling out to Nato (or words to that effect), the Soviet leaders know that they are touching on a raw nerve. Yet when *Pravda* asks, as if making a novel and damning accusation, "whether France, although it has pulled out of Nato's military wing, has ever ceased to be a member of the Atlantic alliance or renounced its commitments as an ally", it is really only revealing the depths of misunderstanding aroused by de Gaulle's policies, in Moscow as elsewhere. For in reality the answer to that question has never been in doubt. France can be a very awkward ally, but she remains an ally for all that.

PENSION FUND POLITICS

The Labour manifesto states that one of the ways in which it will finance its massive programme is to channel private savings into what a Labour government would believe were deserving areas of investment. "There is no shortage of savings in the country available for borrowing today. Indeed vast amounts of British money are flowing into overseas investment," it says. That overseas investment would be stopped by immediate exchange control. Once contained within the United Kingdom, capital would then be directed under the authority of the whole apparatus in planning set out in the manifesto. The manifesto itself makes clear in respect of the clearing banks that if they did not "co-operate fully" in this process a Labour government would stand ready to "take one or more of them into public ownership".

When Mr Foot was questioned about this on television he made it quite clear that such a fate would indeed befall financial institutions whose investment policies did not come into line with the ideas and directions of his government. That determination to control the direction of private investment, added to the admission that private savings would be exploited to fulfil the government's investment plans, immediately raises the question of pension funds.

Hitherto occupational pension funds have been run entirely for the benefit of the pensioners who have contributed to them. A shareholder who holds shares in a company threatened by such governmental action as that postulated by Mr Foot can, after all, switch his investment out of

that company if he feels its investment policies are being distorted for political reasons rather than the furtherance of the profit motive. But the same flexibility is not the privilege of a pensioner. What happens to pensioners and their pension expectations, when their funds are directed in accordance with ministerial taste? The answer given in the Labour manifesto is that a Labour government would introduce a new Pension Scheme Act to strengthen members' rights, clarify the role of trustees and give members a right to equal representation - but only through their trade unions - on controlling bodies of each scheme.

Fortunately a working model of a pension fund so influenced by trade union trustees already exists. It is the Mineworkers Pension Fund. Since Mr Scargill became leader of the NUM he and his union colleagues on the board of trustees have given vivid proof of what fate awaits all occupational pension funds under a Labour government. There will be a danger that political factors in the minds of trade union leaders will utterly pre-judge the investment policies of pension funds, regardless of the fact that while the trade union leaders can afford to indulge their political prejudices because they do not stand to benefit from the pension scheme, those people whom they purport to represent will be the losers.

The NCB/Mineworkers Pension Fund has a board of trustees which is split equally between representatives of management and of the NUM. The chairman has no casting vote. So provided

that Messrs Scargill, McGahey, Daly and their other union colleagues stick together they can block any investment policy and ultimately create havoc in the management of the funds.

That is what has occurred in the last two years. Mr Scargill and his friends have refused to endorse the new investment plan for the fund, although it has received the approval of the management committee and the advisory panel on NCB pension fund investment. Mr Scargill decided that all investment in oil shares and any other energy source should be sold. Secondly he sought to veto investment both in overseas real estate and in any industrial enterprise overseas.

The trade unionists do not have the power to place investment. Perhaps that is just as well since they might feel compelled to put their members' pensions at the risk of things like the Meriden Co-Operative, or British Leyland. But they do have the power to prevent funds managers from investing their resources in a dynamic economic environment where the actuarial necessities of pension liabilities require frequent changes in investment plans.

The Mineworkers Pension Fund will thus suffer from the paralysis which Mr Scargill has inflicted on it for purposes which have more to do with his general political philosophy than the particular wellbeing of miners' pensions. If that is to be one of the ways the Labour Party mobilizes funds for its emergency programme it can have no attraction for occupational pensioners.

European model for Irish unity

From Sir John Biggs-Davison, Conservative candidate for Epping Forest

Sir, The New Ireland Forum is indeed "Dublin Castle in the air" (your second leader of today). For it presumes to include Northern Ireland with none of its parties present but the Social Democratic and Labour Party whose Dublin links helped destroy the Sunningdale constitution.

Unionist "distrust" will not be allayed by turning the Republic into a more permissive society. Such endeavours as Dr Garret FitzGerald's "peace" have ignored or underestimated the small but determined unionist of Northern Protestants and, according to successive opinion polls, something under half the Northern Catholics. Devolution from Dublin, instead of London, will not do.

"United Ireland" is not one; what about "United Islands"? Could not common interests be furthered and nationalist frustration eased within a "Benelux" or "Nordic Union" of these islands, formed without prejudice, as in other European groups, to the sovereignty of the Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland? Their relations, styled "unique", are already closer than those of Commonwealth or Community.

I remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant, JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, Sheepcote, Lambourne Road, Chigwell Row, Essex, May 30.

Labour and EEC

From Professor A.A. Dashwood

Sir, It is important to be clear about the legal implications of the Labour Party's proposal to request the European Communities Act 1972 as soon as possible after gaining power. The object of repealing the Act would be to deprive Community law of its direct effect in the United Kingdom and its primacy over conflicting national law. The writ of the European Court of Justice would cease to run here and our own courts would no longer be able to give effect to the rights that Community law confers on individuals.

By thus repudiating the legal order of the Communities, the United Kingdom would put itself beyond the protection of that order. Even supposing that the other member states were willing to negotiate a new relationship with us, they would be under no obligation to maintain the status quo pending the outcome of the negotiations. The very day that the European Communities Act ceased to apply, customs barriers could be erected against British exports.

Our former partners might, of course, forgo the negotiating advantage that such action would give them. But a party that proposes to throw away all legal guarantees and rely on the goodwill (or even the good sense) of others is reckless indeed.

Yours faithfully, A. A. DASHWOOD, Dingley Cottage, 40 Marlborough Road, Dingley, Nr Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

A musician's plea

From Professor Norman Beedie

Sir, Shortage of opera singers? To judge from some of the performances presented at our "centres of excellence" one would be inclined to agree. But look elsewhere and one finds an abundance of vocal talent eagerly awaiting the opportunity to perform and therefore to develop.

Sir Colin Davis suggests (report, May 18) that the "youth is fashionable" factor works against the long-term development of voices, which I am sure is perfectly true. I hope that, as musical director of the Royal Opera House, he is prepared to change this attitude. This situation is not exclusive to the vocal world, however.

There are many excellent solo instrumentalists who are under-used professionally because they are not considered "fashionable". What forces dictate this fashion?

The answer to this situation is two-fold. Firstly, musicians must instigate performances wherever, and whenever possible - not an easy task with opera, but it has been done successfully. This gives invaluable experience to the musician and can bring music to a completely new audience.

Secondly, the artistic directors of our orchestras and opera companies must make a policy decision to use to a far greater extent than at present the many excellent British musicians who can stand equal to the fashionable international names.

Yours faithfully, NORMAN BEEDIE, 54 Alexandra Park Road, N10, May 23.

Improving human rights

From Baillie Malcolm K. Savidge

Sir, As this council's representative at the European Convention on Nuclear Disarmament, I feel that your editorial on it ("Tyranny begins at home", May 17) draws conclusions strangely at variance with the message both of the Convention and of the East European "dissident" groups which sent us their greetings. Undoubtedly an intimate inter-relationship was seen between disarmament and the suppression of human rights in the Warsaw pact countries; but this was scarcely, as implied in your leader, that the latter provided an excuse for the United States adopting an obdurate or obstructive attitude at the Geneva talks.

Such a stance would be manifestly hypocritical, when the Reagan

'Gentlemen's agreement' still binding

From Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William Dickson

Sir, Many of your readers will have watched a television documentary entitled *A Matter for Joint Decision* which appeared on BBC 2 at 7.15 on May 29. It dealt with the stationing of cruise missiles in this country and the control of their use.

Since the programme raised some doubts about the American respect for the agreement reached between Mr Attlee and President Truman in 1951, which was confirmed in a joint communiqué by Mr Churchill and President Truman later I would like to record some points which are relevant to this vital issue.

I was concerned because in 1951/52 I was the Member of Air Council responsible for working out an agreement with General Leon Johnson of the United States Air Force to give effect to the Attlee/Truman agreement.

Many will have forgotten how this agreement arose and what it involved. It arose because our two Governments and our partners in Nato became greatly concerned about Soviet expansionist policies and saw the need to strengthen the deterrent to further Soviet adventures. The agreement lay in the American provision of the additional air power required and the British provision of the bases. It was an agreement based on mutual trust between two nations having a special relationship.

The agreement involved the establishment of some 39 bases for the American Air Force and the accommodation of several thousands of American airmen here in this country in peacetime. It had to cover all the problems involved in the operation of the American units, their maintenance and defence and in fitting them into the life of the country.

Two things made such a difficult undertaking possible. One was that the British public perceived the Soviet threat to their freedom and

endorsed the agreement. The other was the special relationship which existed and has always existed between the Royal Air Force and the United States Air Force.

It was agreed between us that the only way of making this undertaking work was to integrate the United States Air Force as closely as possible into the Royal Air Force structure. The bases were, for example, to remain RAF stations and the US units were to be lodged on our own stations. For the support of these bases the USAF Command in the United Kingdom would have a relationship with the Air Ministry similar to that of the RAF Commands.

It was in every way a "Gentlemen's Agreement". Costs were to be shared and we gave them free use of our airfields, our personnel and of all services. And they were of course dependent on us for their air defence, the security of their bases, including the security of their nuclear weapons.

The "Gentlemen's Agreement" has worked in perfect harmony for 32 years thanks to the goodwill and understanding on both sides and especially to the endeavours of all US commanders and their airmen in this country.

Apart from the understanding about joint decision making which has satisfied the heads of all governments of both our nations since 1951 it is inconceivable that our American friends and allies, bound and integrated so closely with us in this country, and so dependent on us for their maintenance and security, would ever initiate nuclear war from our joint bases without our agreement.

Yours faithfully, W. F. DICKSON, Foxburton House, Cold Ash, Newbury, Berkshire, May 31.

Problems in buying manifestos

From Mr Alan L. Thomas

Sir, Mr Charles Rowland in your issue today (letter, May 28) suggests that commercial outlets may be subject to bias in their selling of party manifestos. You may therefore be interested to learn of our own recent experience.

When the election was announced we began to receive enquiries from our customers for the various manifestos. Our first reaction was to direct them to the offices of the relevant party but this was not practical for the reasons given by Mr Rowland. So to satisfy an obvious market demand, and in the interests of impartiality, we telephoned the headquarters of the main parties. Conservatives (25p) and Labour (60p) responded immediately.

In our political naivety we assumed that the Liberals and SDP were separate organizations and contacted both. The Liberals (50p) requested prepayment and the SDP quoted £1.00 per copy. We now know that both publish under a communal imprint called the Alliance. Plaid Cymru and the Scottish Nationalists (£1.00 each per copy) delivered promptly although the latter would not sell on commercial terms. We have telephoned the Communist Party several times but nobody answers.

Yours sincerely, ALUN L. THOMAS, Manager, University Bookshop, Bailrigg, Lancaster, May 28.

From Mr Alan Midgley

Sir, The conservative victory at the polls to which Mr Arthur Scargill refers (your leader "Enemies of liberty" May 16) is likely to result from at least 55 per cent of the electorate voting against the Conservative Party.

As the National Union of Miners

Lush parking

From Mrs Olga Lloyd

Sir, In Morocco beautiful wild flowers grow in their varied thousands for miles right along the edge of the tarmac. The country roads are only just wide enough for two vehicles and the exhaust fumes are heavy but the flowers flourish.

In this country flowers are not given much chance to flourish along the highways because we are so dotty about keeping the verges tidy. I have seen a council worker cutting down flowers on a Saturday so presumably he was working overtime to get on with the job and leave the verges neat and monotonous.

Yours faithfully, OLGA LLOYD, Garden House, 141a Ashby Road, Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire.

Tales of Maclean

From Sir David Hunt

Sir, Mr Roy Medvedev in your issue of today reports a story that Maclean

told him about the latter's part in the crisis of the Korean war. Maclean was not a truthful man and the story is evidently false. The false dates he gives are sufficient to refute it. The Chinese attack on MacArthur's forces came before, not after, Attlee's journey to Washington and therefore before he and Truman had confirmed their decision against the use of nuclear weapons. The attack was on November 26, 1950; Attlee arrived in Washington on December 3.

He also seems to have been told by Maclean that he had gone to Washington with Attlee on the occasion. I was one of those who accompanied Attlee, being then a Private Secretary at No 10. I do not remember Maclean being with us; I am sure Attlee had no direct dealings with him.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, DAVID HUNT, The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, SW1 5ER, May 31.

General Belgrano: the post-mortem

From Mr Michael Nicholson

Sir, Re the sinking of the General Belgrano. For the record: in a briefing aboard HMS Hermes, the then Task Force Commander, Admiral Sandy Woodward, told me and other correspondents and I quote from my notes at the time: "There's a cruiser nosing around the TEZ (Total Exclusion Zone) and I'm going to bloody its nose".

This briefing took place three days before the Belgrano was chased and sunk by HMS Conqueror.

On a more general point, rather pertinent and worth repeating in this rights and wrongs post-mortem. We had upwards of 10,000 soldiers at sea at that time. Very few of them had ever spent any time on ships, certainly none in the kind of seas we were experiencing then in the South Atlantic. We were approaching winter and they were being tossed around in ships that were badly equipped to carry them. It was obvious to all of us down there, that as the weather worsened there had to be a limit to how long we could stay before it was necessary to return to Ascension Island to recover. The longer the men were kept at sea the less their fighting effectiveness. It was simply a matter of time and it was not with us. We knew it. And so must Sir John Fieldhouse, Commander-in-Chief, have advised the Prime Minister.

The Junta were well aware of it too and who is to say that General Galtieri wasn't simply using Mr Haig, Costa Mendes and the Peruvians tactically? Because, for the Task Force to have turned back to Ascension to recuperate while the various peace plans were examined, would most certainly have taken the momentum out of the British military initiative and British public support.

The Prime Minister surely would not have risked that? Yours faithfully, MICHAEL NICHOLSON, 21 Bushwood Road, Kew, Surrey, May 31.

Backs to the walls

From Mr F. H. Thompson

Sir, I have always been fond, though I cannot remember the source, of that definition of the fine arts which concludes: "... and ornamental pastry-making, of which architecture is a minor branch." It came to mind with your architecture correspondent's analysis of 66 St James's Street (May 2), critically ambivalent but ending: "... a more than usually forceful representative of modern architecture in London and carried through with some panache." Nobody seems to have been provoked enough to reply, so may I express dissent?

St James's Street is very mixed in character but has the merit of width, which allows the passer by to look at the buildings which flank it. They range from good, through middling, to bad, but they blend into a reasonable mix, apart from No 66. "Ah", the architects will say, "give it time and you will grow to accept it, even if it isn't very good architecture."

I wonder, particularly when the Economist building opposite is such a shining example of modernity allied with taste. No 66 is vulgar and I think will always seem so. Was the architect trying to shock the members of Boodle's? If so, he is not having much success as the occupants all seem to have their backs to No 66 when I pass.

Yours faithfully, F. H. THOMPSON, Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1, May 11.

Shooting to eat

From Miss Janet Barber

Sir, Guy Rogers (May 27) urges on the possibility of "some third world people" eating rats; a tremendous number of course do, a fact revealed in an interesting report published recently titled *The importance and values of wild plants and animals in Africa*.

Sudan, Zaire and Zambia are only three of the countries mentioned where rats and mice are an important food source. The availability of many other wild animals and plants for food can often mean the difference between life and death by starvation for people.

In Ghana, 75 per cent of the population depends largely on traditional sources of protein supply which include caterpillars, maggots, snails, puff adders and the Togo hare. When other food is scarce, crickets and locusts are eaten in Sudan, and in Africa as a whole ticks are "eaten gorged" and "antelope rumen contents" are taken as a beverage.

The report gives many other uses for wildlife, apart from food. Elephant and hippo fat is used as fuel, lion fat for a pomade, and the nest of the penduline tit for a purse.

Yours faithfully, JANET BARBER, Head of Conservation, Panda House, 11-13 Ockford Road, Godalming, Surrey, May 28.

On a clear day

From Mr Alan Franks

Sir, In contrast to Mr Stolberger (May 31) I count myself fortunate these inclement days to be able to see the Rottingdean windmill some 500 yards from my house.

Yours faithfully, ALAN FRANKS, 17 Grand Crescent, Rottingdean, East Sussex, May 31.

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 704.6 down 7.9
FT 100: 82.17 down 0.13
Bargains: 19.991
Tring Hall USM Index: 168.3 down 0.9
Tokyo: 8549.70 down 67.87
Hongkong: 70 down 1.50
New York Dow Jones Average (latest): 1201.24 up 1.26

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5905 down 1.4 cents
Index 87.4 down 0.4
DM4.0550 down 0.0025
FF12.29 up 0.10
Yen 381.75 down 2.0
Dollar
Index 124.8 up 0.8
DM 2.5489 up 134 pts
Gold
\$413 down \$22.50
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$410.00
Sterling \$1.5910

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10 1/8-10 1/16
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/8-9 1/16
3 month DM 5 1/8-5 1/16
3 month 14-15 1/2
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent

PRICE CHANGES

Norton Simon £15.875, up £1.815
Hollas 31p up 3p
Air Mail 318p up 28p
Audiocassette 13p up 1p
TAGE 40p up 3p
W. Jacks 46p up 3p
H. Ingram 50p down 6p
Wickling P-coat 42p down 5p
Kotaprint 9p down 1p
Widdie Wits. £11.50, down £1.125
Hankinax 33p down 3p
Wearwell 55p down 4p

TODAY

Interims: AE, British Petroleum, Carr's Milling, Habitat/Mothercare (9 months), Hickson Int.
Finals: Becham, Bishop's Grp., Castings, Century Oils, Harrisons and Crosfield, Rowlinson, Trietis, UBM.
Economic statistics: UK official reserves (May), capital issues and redemptions (during May)

Plan for new US trade ministry

Reagan Administration officials have announced a proposal for a new department of international trade and industry. The plan, subject to Congress approval, would consolidate the trade operations of the Commerce Department and the policy functions of the office of the US Trade Representative in one agency, which would incorporate the economic patent and trade functions.

The Defence Ministry has selected Plessey Radar's Watchman system as the new air defence surveillance radar for RAF Airfields in Britain and overseas.

IRAN DEAL: Volvo, the Swedish motor, energy and food group, has signed a deal to deliver about 6,000 heavy trucks to Iran over the next 18 months.

TIN ACCORD: Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, which produce 73 per cent of the world's tin, will soon sign an agreement to establish the association of tin producing countries, Indonesia's official Antara news agency said yesterday.

SKYSHIP SALE: Airship Industries, and Placo of Southern Africa, have come to an agreement for the sale of the first Skyship to be delivered to Africa in a £2m deal.

DANISH ORDER: Myra Beresford and Liz Page, two Derbyshire women who started making French style underwear when they were made redundant, have received a £3,000 contract from Denmark.

PROFIT SHARING: More than 1,000 employees of Hewlett-Packard received cash profit-sharing cheques totalling almost £400,000, during the last financial year of the company. Hewlett-Packard sales for the first half of 1983 were £2,227.7m (£1.39m) up 13 per cent over the first half of last year.

WALL STREET

Shares gain strength

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - The stock market gained strength on moderate turnover yesterday and analysts attributed the turnaround from opening lows to favourable developments on interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose by more than a point. The Dow Jones transportation average was up a point and quarter paced by the airlines with AMR Corp up 1/4. UAL Inc. up 1/2 and Delta up 1/4. Treasury securities rebounded in early trading and shortly before noon the Federal Reserve Board confirmed that it was doing repurchase agreements which the market interpreted as easing pressure on interest rates.

On Tuesday, stocks rebounded from their early lows and the pace of trading became light. Market attention was dominated by concern about a \$2.1bn increase in the basic money supply. The Dow Jones industrial average was down about 2.5 points on Tuesday.

Expansion go-ahead for Aircall

By Bill Johnston
Electronics Correspondent

Aircall, the British communications company, has been awarded a 12-year licence to expand its services in mobile radio communication, which will enable it to provide an automatic national service.

According to Aircall director, Mr Walter Stevenson the licence is "something we have been after for 30 years. We are glad that we were awarded it in the last days of this government".

The licence gives the communications company more frequencies to offer services between mobiles by radio. The company will now be able to allow its customers to use a network instead of an operator's intervention.

The company which last year had a turnover of £15m and a profit of £1m employs about 1500 staff throughout Britain and confidently predicts that the new licence award will allow them to increase their 25,000 customer base and the number of employees by 20 per cent.

Over £2.5m will be spent by the group over the next twelve months in the initial phase of updating its network so that it can maximise the benefits offered by the new licence. The company was last year refused a mobile radio licence using a technique called "cellular radio".

The two licences were awarded to British Telecom/Securicor and another to a consortium headed by Racal.

Aircall recently bought Teledata which is also expected to play an integral part in the new service offered by the company. According to a statement issued by the company: "Entirely new enhanced services will include pocket radio telephones and data terminals portable two way telecommunications with a range of advanced facilities. These will be available nationwide on Aircall's UHF and VHF radio telecommunications services".

Prices tumble across the board as rising dollar saps confidence

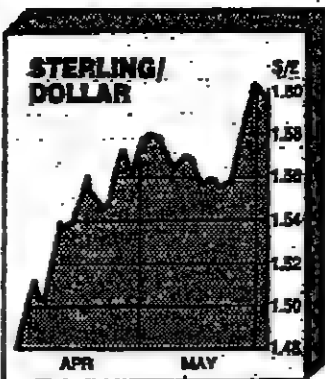
By Michael Prest

Markets took fright yesterday at the sight of the strengthening dollar and attendant expectations of higher interest rates. Prices fell across a broad range of equities, commodities and securities, the collapse being led by gold which tumbled \$23.50 to close in London at \$413 an ounce.

In the London stock market, election nerves and Tuesday's 16-point Wall Street fall caused a sharp reaction from record highs. The Financial Times Index of Britain's top 30 companies dropped 10.7 at its worst to 701.8.

But dealers reported little selling and by the close, the index was down 7.9 points at 701.6. The Dow Jones industrial average opened yesterday up 1.26 points at 1201.24. Stockmarkets in South Africa and Continental Europe retreated.

Gifts were less disturbed, however, the losses among long-dated stocks being only about



£1/2 to £1 while short and medium-dated paper escaped unscathed. But in the Eurobond market, always sensitive to interest rate movements, dealers were afraid that higher Eurobond dollar rates could precipitate a wave of selling.

The price of the World Bank's 10.375 per cent notes due in April 1988 fell 1.38 to 97.5, for example, and heavier losses in percentage terms were

The dollar steamed ahead in currency markets yesterday, supported by firmer dollar interest rates and worries that the Federal Reserve may tighten up on monetary policy, writes Peter Wilson-Smith. The dollar's strength left sterling lower and an early bout of profit-taking also knocked the pound against Continental currencies.

The latest opinion polls showing a narrowing of the Conservatives' lead and a big selling order out of Switzerland were behind the fall. But

recorded among zero-coupon bonds.

On the London Metal Exchange the recent bull market went into reverse. Copper, still a significant indicator of industrial demand and of base metal prices generally, fell. The three months higher grade contract ended £10 down at £1,106.7 a tonne. Lead and tin more or less held their positions, but zinc and aluminium lost ground.

Traders in the bullion market said that business was heavy as sellers became convinced that US interest rates were about to go up again. The wave of selling began overnight in New York, but spread to the Continent when business opened in Europe yesterday morning and continued in New York early yesterday evening.

London analysts said that some of the selling was by followers of chart and computer trading systems for whom the

sterling recovered closing only marginally down against Continental currencies, although 1.4 cents lower at \$1.5905 against the dollar. Its trade-weighted value was 0.4 easier at 87.4.

Concern about US interest rates, which the Williamsburg summit has done nothing to alleviate, dominated the markets. Eurodollar rates firmed by about 1/4 per cent and the key US Fed Funds rate opened 1/4 per cent higher. With the foreign exchange markets far from convinced that US anti-

inflation will take action to lower interest rates or intervene to dampen the dollar, the US currency hit a record high against the French franc and closed 134 points up against the Deutschmark at DM2.5489 after touching DM2.5515.

Rising international interest rates were reflected in action of four major Swiss banks who raised interest rates on customer time deposits by 1/4 per cent to 4 per cent - the second rise in a week.

Silver and platinum also succumbed to selling pressure. The three months London silver price declined 50p to 811.815p an ounce. Platinum was fixed in the afternoon at £266.50, a fall of £26 an ounce.

next floor in the price is \$390-400 an ounce. There is a widespread expectation that in the absence of physical demand for gold the price could fall quickly to this level.

runways depreciate

This is not a criticism. When you are running an investment programme of around £100m a year on a turnover of £300m a year, historic cost accounting does not make a great deal of sense. This point is emphasized by the fact that airport runways - unlike, for example, retail stores - depreciate, and quickly. Airports themselves also get out of date quickly.

On a historic cost basis, therefore, BAA would have to revalue its assets at least every other year if the valuation were to mean anything at all. On the other hand, a CCA basis presents BAA, the Government (assuming a Conservative victory) and Schroders with a tricky problem. The dilemma of the Stock Exchange would be even worse.

No agreed rules

For the vendors there would be two big problems: in the first place, there would be no comparable company against which to measure BAA; and second, it would be trying to sell a very novel commodity to a conservative market.

The Stock Exchange Council would be even worse off. There are no agreed rules on CCA, and so provisions for a prospectus on that basis.

Linford decision day in takeover battle

By Andrew Cornelius

Linford Holdings has to decide today whether to make an outright bid for the Fitch Lovell food group, or continue to bid separately for the 100 Key Markets stores owned by Fitch.

Until now Linford has had the option of continuing the fight for the Key Markets group by matching the £44.8m offered by Safeway last week, or renewing its takeover ambitions for the whole of the Fitch group, which is capitalized at £104m.

However under Takeover Panel rules Linford has to make a fresh bid for Fitch within three weeks of the publication of the Monopolies Commission's report which gave the go-ahead for a merger between the two companies exactly three weeks ago on May 12.

In the City there has been intense speculation that Linford is preparing to make another bid for the Fitch group. Linford's original offer terms valued the Fitch group at £72m, but since then Fitch has appointed Mr Geoffrey Hankins as the new chief executive, who has outlined plans for restructuring the group around its food manufacturing businesses.



Hankins: restructuring group round food business.

Mr Alec Monk, chairman of Linford, has to make his decision today against the background of further speculation that Safeway is also preparing to launch a takeover bid for either Fitch or Linford. Safeway yesterday requested details of the Linford share register, after asking for details of the Fitch Lovell register a week ago.

Last night neither Fitch, Safeway, or Linford had any comment to make about their next move. Mr. Hankins at Fitch had previously indicated that the next move should come from Linford.

Coalite profits rise

By Jeremy Warner

Coalite, the fuel production and distribution group which is also the owner of the Falkland Islands Company, yesterday reported a £3.48m increase in pretax profits to £27.34m for the year to the end of last March.

The Falklands Islands Company, which dominates the economy of the dependency, managed to improve its contribution to the results despite the disruption of the Argentinian invasion.

Coalite is attempting to develop the company away from its heavy dependence on sheep farming. It has begun

negotiations with unnamed British, foreign and Falkland islander interests to begin deep sea fishing in waters that are rich in hake and squid. Meanwhile a short list of six families out of several hundred applicants has been drawn up to go to the Falklands to make use of company land in activities other than sheep farming.

Opec production rise forecast

By Michael Prest

Crude oil output from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries could rise from its present 16 million barrels a day to an average of 18 million barrels daily in the final quarter of this year, Shaikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti oil minister, said yesterday.

The minister was reported by the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Wakeel as saying that economic growth in the West, the depletion of oil stocks, and Opec's adherence to the price and production agreement reached earlier this year would cause the rise.

London analysts pointed out, however, that an increase of this magnitude was common in the last quarter as the northern hemisphere winter pushed up demand. They were also sceptical about the relationship between faster gross national product growth and demand

Proof for MPs is an asterisk

Storm warning at ECGD

By John Lawless

There are two views about the way Britain conducts its export credit business.

The one, held by speculators, is that - like cricket, rugby and football - Britain invented a game which others now play better.

The other, held by the players, is that the name of the game had changed, and that an element of de-sponsorship has been introduced, officially called "rescheduling".

Countries rescheduling their debts are, to the export credit insurers, like isobars on a meteorologists' map. The more there are around, the stormier the weather ahead.

The beneficiaries, namely exporters, believe that, inevitably, the truth lies somewhere in between - and the House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts has just been exploring that middle ground.

In reviewing the role and effectiveness of the Export Credit Guarantee Department, its report this week ended up both slightly to the right and left of centre.

ECGD has used merchant banks to analyse companies' balance sheets and financial prospects. But, the committee concluded: "We are not convinced that enough is yet being

done to draw upon private sector expertise."

On the other hand, the Treasury was given a nudge towards recruiting more civil servants for ECGD. It must give "particular attention" to future staff ceilings, given the £30bn a year in British trade which is at risk.

ECGD had 200 people lopped from its various branches just when it was heading into its most hectic period. And its best people get poached by the private sector. The financial isobars, meanwhile are stacking up alarmingly. There are 21 countries in the process of rescheduling - which compares with the only occasion when ECGD was forced into the red, when Brazil alone had to do so in the Fifties.

A judgment that ECGD does not possess sufficient information and that there is a lack of penetrative analysis "will no doubt grate a few teeth among specialists who tour risky countries."

The very nature of their work takes them into less-than-comfortable places: one was in Lebanon when the US embassy was devastated.

The impact of political considerations on ECGD was exemplified by the way certain

sections of evidence appears in the committee's report like a schoolboy's magazine with the explosives removed.

"Could you give us an example," Mr Taylor was asked, "of where there has been an assessed shifting risk and where you have moved in terms of political pressures being made?"

"Perhaps," he replied (as the report says) "a helpful illustration might be the case of Iran - the questioner did mention consultations with the Foreign Office and so on - that a number of commentators and indeed many of our own statistics pointed to Iran as being a first rate prospect for the future. We did come under a good deal of pressure to upgrade it from its previous market rating of 'B' - it is now being downgraded to 'C'. We have had to move it down to 'C'."

Having rescheduled its own fees (upwards), and having to draw on reserves, Mr Taylor found Mr Barnett interested in what allowed him a few peaceful moments.

"I sleep easier at night," he said, "in the knowledge that even where ECGD comes off cover altogether, British exports to a market continue."

Matthew Hall

Public Limited Company

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING DESIGNERS AND CONTRACTORS

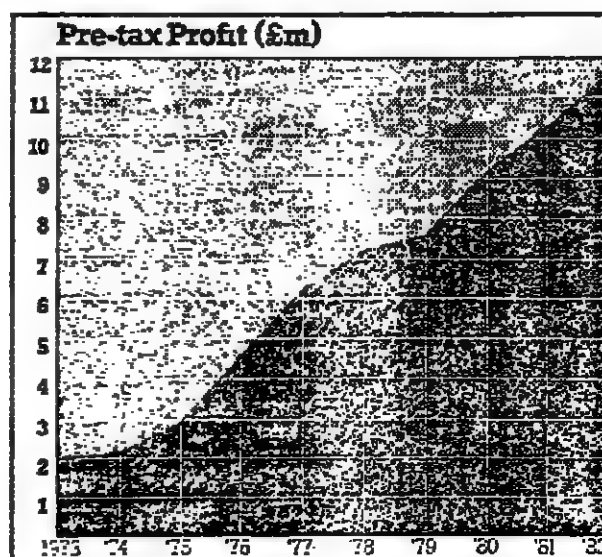
A decade of growth

Matthew Hall's activities in 1982 were affected by the worldwide recession but, despite this, profit before taxation for the year amounted to £11.6 million compared with £10.3 million for the previous year.

This has completed ten years of uninterrupted profit growth from £2.0 million in 1973 to the present level now reported by Mr Dennis Garrett, Chairman, in his Annual Statement to shareholders.

A final dividend of 4.944p per Ordinary Share is proposed, making a total for the year of 6.139p - an increase of 20%.

Improved profits from the mechanical and electrical engineering businesses - most of which are now regrouped in the UK under a single company, Matthew Hall Mechanical & Electrical Engineers Limited - were primarily as a result of an increased contribution from Matthew Hall Mechanical Services Limited. This was achieved despite a difficult climate in the construction industry.



The substantial increase in the oil, gas and chemical engineering companies' results has stemmed principally from the UK and Australia, but Barnard & Burk Group Inc. in the USA suffered from the recession there.

Investment in mining worldwide has been curtailed, especially in North America, and this had a significant impact on activity. However, in the UK the results were comparable with those of the previous year. Pincock, Allen & Holt, of Tucson, Arizona - a well-known specialist mining and engineering consultancy group - was acquired by the Group in 1982 and is well placed to take advantage of any upturn.

Concluding his statement, Mr Garrett says: "There are signs of a slight improvement in the UK but we have yet to be convinced that this will be a continuing rise. In the USA, the Stock Market is buoyant but this has yet to be reflected in increased industrial activity and the effect of the policies of the new Government in Australia has still to be evaluated."

However, the Board believes that the Group will continue to advance in 1983."

Summary of Results		1982	1981
	£000	£000	
Turnover		413,154	329,248
Profit before taxation		11,635	10,344
Taxation		3,981	2,085
Profit attributable to shareholders		7,653	8,264
Shareholders' funds		40,592	34,157
Dividends per share (gross)		8.27p	7.309p
Earnings per share		22.39p	24.18p

The Summary of Results shown above is an audited version of the audited accounts which have been and will be filed with the Registrar of Companies. The Auditor's reports are unqualified.

The Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Friday, 24th June, 1983.

Copies of the Annual Report 1982, containing the Chairman's Statement in full and a Review of the Year may be obtained from the Secretary, Matthew Hall PLC, 101-108 Tottenham Court Road, London W1A 1BT. Telephone: 01-636 3676.

COMPANY NEWS
IN BRIEF

Leeds Group
Half year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £509,000 (£504,000).
Stated earnings, 8.5p.
Turnover, £24.29m. Net interim dividend, 1.5p (1.25p, adjusted).

Globe Investment Trust
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax earnings, £20.74m (120m).
Stated earnings (fully diluted) 8.1p (7.93p).
Net dividend, 8.3p (7.9).

Robert Kitchen Taylor
Half year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £753,000 (£514,000).
Stated earnings, 8.5p.
Turnover, £11.04m (£10.53m).
Net interim dividend, 3.0p (3.0p).

Robert Moss
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £715,000 (£692,000).
Stated earnings, 4.8p (4.73p).
Turnover, £5.77m (£5.7m).
Net dividend, 1.0p (1.5p).

Energy Services & Electronics
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £888,000 (£1.51m).
Stated earnings, 0.2p (2.8p).
Turnover, £15.52m (£13.43m).
Net dividend, 1.0p (0.875p).
After exceptional losses.

Weeks Petroleum of Hamilton, Bermuda, and Energy Minerals Corporation (EM-ASE) of Denver, Colorado, reached an agreement in principle whereby Energy Minerals will be merged into a wholly-owned subsidiary of Weeks Petroleum with shareholders of Energy Minerals receiving a cash consideration of \$7.50 per share. The officers and directors of Energy Minerals have agreed to sell to Weeks Petroleum all of their shares of Energy Minerals, and Energy Minerals has agreed to grant Weeks Petroleum an option to purchase 1.25m authorized, but unissued, shares, in each case at \$7.50 per share, giving effect to such purchases and the exercise of such option, Weeks Petroleum would own in excess of 50 per cent of Energy Minerals.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in ounce per ounce

High grade copper 1080-1081
Three months 1080-1081
Standard (COP) 1070-1071
Cash 1070-1071
Three months 1070-1071
Tin cash 3235-3236
Three months 3235-3236
Lead cash 2735-2736
Three months 2735-2736
Zinc cash 445-446
Three months 445-446
Nickel cash 795-796
Three months 795-796
Aluminium cash 925-926
Three months 925-926
Nickel cash 3130-3140
Three months 3217-3222

L.M.E. TURNOVER
Copper, 13,500 tons
Standard, 13,500 tons
Tin, 700 tons
Lead, 2,500 tons
Zinc, 1,500 tons
Nickel, 1,500 tons
Aluminium, 10,000 tons

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Coffee, 100 lb per bag
Wheat, 100 lb per bushel
Soybean meal, 100 lb per bag

Wheat 100 lb per bushel
Soybean meal, 100 lb per bag
Wheat, 100 lb per bushel
Soybean meal, 100 lb per bag
Wheat, 100 lb per bushel
Soybean meal, 100 lb per bag

Wool 100 lb per bale
Soybean meal, 100 lb per bag
Wheat, 100 lb per bushel
Soybean meal, 100 lb per bag
Wheat, 100 lb per bushel
Soybean meal, 100 lb per bag

Base Lending Rates
ABN Bank 10 %
Barclays 10 %
BCCI 10 %
Consolidated Credit 10 %
C. Hoare & Co 10 %
Lloyds Bank 10 %
Midland Bank 10 %
Nat Westminster 10 %
TSB 10 %
Williams & City's 10 %

Hartlepool
Enterprise Zone
Special Development Grant
100% CAPITAL ALLOWANCES
For details contact:
L. Marley M.B.E. Industrial
Development Officer,
Civic Centre, Hartlepool,
Tel. 061 274 2222

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Sandy McLachlan

Unexpected repayments lift De La Rue

De La Rue
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £21.7m (£21.9m)
Stated earnings 8.5p (8.3p)
Turnover £228m (£204m)
Net dividend 23.5p (22.08p)
Share price 810p, up 10p. Yield 5.5%

There is no shortage of countries wishing to buy De La Rue's high technology banknote printing equipment. The trick is finding customers able to pay for it.

Late paying by Third World customers was one reason for a hefty £9m provision in the results reported a year ago. Now some unexpected repayments which are still coming through have left the company in the position of being able to reverse in the 1983 results the greater part of those provisions which were put down to political and economic uncertainties.

But this change has been masked by the problems at Crossfield, the electronic division which increased its loss from £4.8m to £5.5m. De La Rue makes no secret of its disappointment with the result and hopes that a new managing director with varying degrees of pressure and there is little optimism about a rapid turnaround. Short term, it has had to take a much harder view of debts related to older equipment.

Also a new scanner has proved so successful that it has killed sales of earlier generation models.

The contribution from associated companies increased from £6.6m to £9m, something which looks remarkable considering one of them is in

Nigeria. But De La Rue's partner there is the Nigerian mint and its associated printing company which meets a heavy demand for banknotes from the large population.

Security Express almost maintained its profits though results are overshadowed by the Easter theft of £6.5m from its London depot. The cash was insured and in two months no customers appear to have been lost. When yearly contract renegotiations come up there could be a different story, according to the company spokesman. New customers are still being taken on.

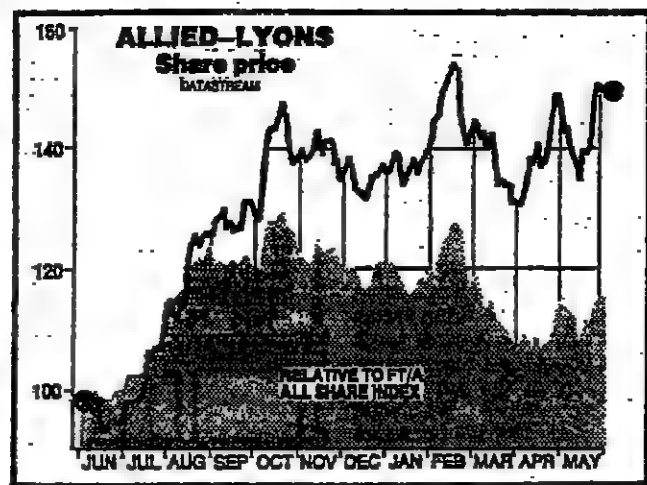
DLR Systems - which makes bank note sorting machinery for customers like the Bank of England - increased profits substantially after last year's turnaround from several years of losses.

Printark, the computerized finger print recording system, could make a profit this year, which is much earlier than expected.

This year should see an improvement in profits with most of the increase again coming in the second half. But De La Rue remains vulnerable to the vagaries of its customers and a real improvement Crossfield looks a long way off.

Allied-Lyons

What Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, chairman of Allied-Lyons, the brewing and foods group, describes as "five long years of slog" in restructuring and getting the group's cost base right is finally beginning to pay dividends. Pretax profits for the



year to March 5 were 13 per cent ahead at £159.6m. After stripping out lower property disposal profits, the performance looks even better with an advance of 17 per cent.

Against very difficult trading conditions especially in the brewing industry where volume was down 3 per cent last year, that must be seen as a creditable performance despite the apparent lack-lustre by comparison.

Allied-Lyons Year to 5.3.83
Pretax profit £159.6m (£141.2m)
Stated earnings 18.4p (14.1p)
Turnover £284.1m (£239.4m)
Net dividend 3.85p making 6.05p (5.5p)
Share price 145p down 5p. Yield 6%

Allied suffered from pedestrian performances in the foods, wines, spirits and soft drinks parts of the group. But on the brewing side, where trading profits rose 32 per cent to £76.3m, the group's achievement is hardly less spectacular than of Bass.

It is in the beer sector that the group has concentrated its restructuring operation, reducing the cost base and reinstating the local identities of its breweries. Last year Allied substantially outperformed the industry by holding its volume sales, that was partly as a result of a continued recovery from the effects of the Ansell's brewery closure dispute in January 1981 which kept Ansell's beer out of the free trade for six months.

Whether this outperformance can be extended to the current year is open to doubt. Recent

figures from the Brewing Society showed beer volume down a further 3 per cent in April and Allied does not dispute that this figure coincides with its own experience. Profits should nevertheless continue to benefit from improved efficiency. The foods division, where the group has made some important US acquisitions, should also begin to take up the lead in profit growth.

Speculation on a possible rights issue has led to some underperformance in the group's share price since the beginning of this year. But the balance sheet, with debt gearing down to 28 per cent, has not been stronger since pre-lyons acquisition days in 1978.

In the absence of any big acquisition apparently in sight, there is no need for new equity finance. With profits of over £180m possible in 1983/4, the shares look poised for an upward rating.

London Scottish Finance

London Scottish Finance
Half year to 28.4.83.
Pretax profit £284,000 (£282,000)
Turnover £4.57m (£3.32m)
Net dividend 0.75p (0.60p)
Share price 49p, up 2p
Dividend payable 29.7.83
* for 39 weeks

The recession has led to rising arrears and some slow-down in advances growth at London Scottish Finance but the group has still produced a healthy rise in profits in the half year to April 26.

Pretax profits of £284,000 compare with £282,000 in the 39 weeks to April 1982.

Adjusting for the longer first half in 1982 gives an underlying increase of 76 per cent although this is rather flattering because the earlier period was hit by bad weather and high interest rates.

Specializing in cash advances and personal collection at the bottom end of the consumer market, London Scottish sees itself as a leader of last resort to the unbanked or those who would not qualify for credit from the clearers. The cost of door-to-door collection means lending rates range from about 30 to 120 per cent on an annual percentage rate basis.

Advances have grown by about £1.1m net from the £2.2m in the October accounts which represents some slowing in growth because of recession and a higher rate of rejections on loan applications. The proportion of the portfolio in arrears has also risen from around a fifth to a quarter but the door-to-door collection system ensures few actual write-offs.

With personnel costs accounting for four-fifths of overheads, slowing inflation is a boon to London Scottish and the resilience the group has already demonstrated suggests profits could reach about £1.5m this compared with £1.35m in the 65 weeks to last October.

Total dividends of 3.57p gross are forecast compared with 3.05p (adjusted for the scrippage) for 1st year's 65 week period. Yielding 7.3 per cent the shares are sound although the market is small.

Mild Christmas cheers
H Samuel second half

H. SAMUEL
Year to 29.12.82
Pretax profit £3.3m (£3.3m)
Stated earnings 3.35p (8.03p)
Turnover £88m (£67.5m)
Net dividend 6.25p (6.25p)
Share price 112p down 1p. Yield 6%

Mild weather over the vital Christmas sales period helped H. Samuel, the jewellers, make a second-half profit of almost £3m offsetting the first-half loss of £1.7m.

"Christmas the year before was a disaster. Branches in South Wales remained closed because staff could not get to work because of the snow," Mr Stephen Gentili, the joint managing director, said.

The better second half meant profits for the year were £3.3m against £3.3m. The first two months of the current year were quiet although April and May were stronger. "But I would feel happier if I knew why," said Mr Gentili.

Operating expenses have been reduced by cutting staff numbers through wastage but further savings there will be difficult to make.

Margins have not been squeezed as hard as might have

been expected due in part to H. Samuel's "buying in depth" policy which allows it to run promotions at competitive prices through bulk buying.

Precious metals buying policies remain the same but the company has learned its lesson from the painful decision to write down values.

The successful experiment with five concessions within Debenhams department stores will be expanded.

The balance sheet remains strong and has healthy liquidity. An internal property revaluation has thrown up a surplus of £42m over book valuation.

The dividend has been maintained at 6.25p

Dome Petroleum slips on talk of report

By John Lawless

Shares in financially-troubled Dome Petroleum slipped on the London market yesterday from an overnight 32 1/2p to 31 1/2p on news from Calgary that only a progress report on its survival plan will be presented at its annual meeting on June 28.

Dome said that no decisions

will be sought from shareholders at the time. They will not be asked to approve the plan until a special meeting is called this year.

The Canadian oil and gas group had seen healthy trading in its shares in both New York and Toronto last month on hopes that a \$Can1bn (£487.8m) package would be

sufficient to rescue it.

The company got into trouble after the federal government - as part of its national energy programme aimed at increasing Canadian control - urged it to buy out Conoco's stake in Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas.

It did so under a debt-financed \$Can4bn deal. But the oil market slump and rise in

interest rates rendered Dome unable to make principal payments on \$Can1.35bn worth of loans due at the end of last September.

With total debts topping \$Can7bn, the Canadian government and its four major bankers stepped in to stop a politically embarrassing collapse.

This advertisement is published by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited on behalf of BTR plc.

FACTS.

BTR		TILLING	
+29%	Return on sales 1978-1982	-68%	
+136%	Earnings per share 1978-1982*	-77%	
+£21,000	Increase in £1000 investment 1973-1983**	+£300	

The facts speak for themselves.
On record and performance, only BTR's Management - so firmly committed to growth in profits - can provide Tilling shareholders with the returns they rightly seek.
The BTR offer is generous. Compelling. And final.
So act now. And benefit with BTR.

**THERE'S NO COMPARISON.
ACCEPT THE BTR BID NOW**

BTR

*The 1982 Tilling figure is based on Tilling's earnings per ordinary share for 1982 of 5.704p (after deducting profits on sale of investments) as shown in the EMI Statistical Services Limited news and dated 16th March 1983.
**Based on share prices as at 31 March 1973 and 31 March 1983.

The directors of BTR plc (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and do not involve any statement of opinion.

Granville & Co Limited.
(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited)
27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212
The Over-the-Counter Market

High	Low	Change	Price	Size	%	Actual	YTD
142	120	Am Bld Ind Ord	133	-	6.4	4.7	7.9
138	117	Am Bld Ind CULS	132	-	10.0	8.6	-
74	57	Airprng Group	65	-	8.1	9.4	18.6
46	26	Airprng & Alldes	35	-	4.3	18.3	2.9
343	187	Banque Ind	343	-	11.4	3.3	14.3
150	100	CCI 11.0% Conv Pref	149	-	13.7	10.3	-
270	210	Cindco Group	212	-	12.6	8.3	-
80	43	Deborah Services	43	-	6.0	13.3	3.0
97 1/2	77	Frank Hovell	96	-	-	-	8.0
94	75 1/2	Frank Hovell Pr Ord 87	94 1/2	-	8.7	9.2	10.3
81	61	Frederick Parker	81	-	7.1	11.3	3.9
35	34	George Hiler	34	-	-	-	3.9
100	74	Ind Pac Crstings	73	-	2.3	9.7	8.6
177	100	Ind Conv Pref	177	-	13.7	8.9	-
140	94	Jackson Group	140	-	9.8	5.6	4.2
227	111	James Hurrell	227	-	9.8	4.2	16.6
260	148	Robert Jenkins	151	-	20.2	13.2	1.7
83	54	Sermons "A"	87	-	3.7	8.5	8.7
167	110	Torley & Chiswick	112	-	1.2	10.1	5.0
56	41	Unilever Holdings	56	-	0.46	1.8	-
55	64	Walter Alexander	63	-	1.4	9.4	4.9
270	214	W. S. Yates	263	-	17.1	6.3	4.1

Prices now available on Press page 48146



The De La Rue Company p.l.c.

Stronger performance but further improvement needed to sustain growth

"While the Board is pleased with the strengthening of the Company's position in the past year, it nonetheless recognises that further improvement will be required to sustain growth. In today's economic environment even short-term predictions are acutely vulnerable to unforeseeable influences, and it would therefore be unwise to give any firm forecast of the outcome of Group trading in 1983/84. However, at this time the Board is looking for some advance upon the past year's results, but with the second half of the year being once again considerably more productive than the first."

Sir Arthur Norman, KBE, DFC.
Chairman

Main Features of the Year 1982/83

The belief expressed by the Board twelve months ago that the results for 1982/83 would be substantially better than those for the preceding year has been borne out by events, the second half showing, as predicted, a considerable advance over the first six months.

It has been possible to reverse in the accounts for the year the greater part of the provisions made against 1981/82 profits in respect of commercial risks arising from political and economic uncertainties. The Board has however made prudent provisions in the 1982/83 figures to take account of new risks which have arisen in a number of areas in our business and which continue to call for skilful management.

The Security side of the Company's business has shown good profits and registering an advance over the performance of the previous year. The improvement in profitability of the Currency Division and the results from the subsidiaries in Colombia and Brazil were particularly good.

On the other hand, our Crosfield Electronics business (which showed a trading loss of £5.8 million) has again adversely affected the overall performance of the Group. Its recovery has been much slower than expected, so that an improvement in trading results was not seen until late in the year. The launch of new products coincided with a deepening of the world recession and intensified competition, and although sales volumes were satisfactory in the circumstances, margins remained under pressure. A number of important changes and initiatives have been set in train and while some of these have had the effect of depressing trading results for 1982/83, they have greatly improved current performance.

As always a large part of the Group turnover (£123 million) consisted of exports from the U.K. and in April a Queen's Award for Export Achievement was awarded to Thomas De La Rue, its fifth since the inception of the Scheme. Order books at the start of the current year were appreciably higher than twelve months ago.

There was an outflow of cash, some £14 million, in the year after a capital expenditure programme which absorbed over £13 million. The Group remains however a net lender of cash and continues to regard the maintenance of a strong financial position as being a high priority.

Faraday National Corporation of Herndon, Virginia, U.S.A., was purchased in January this year for \$5.5 million in cash. The company provides a highly efficient service to issuers of credit and debit cards in the United States, including the design and manufacture of bank cards and the embossing, encoding and direct mailing of completed cards to bank customers. It is a national leader in its field.

The business of W. Lethaby and Company Limited at Andover was acquired from the receiver in April this year for a consideration of £610,000. Lethaby has for many years been the prime supplier of numbering equipment to our Thomas De La Rue Currency Division.

The difficulties and dangers of international trading have seldom been greater than they are today. Recession in the industrial countries, economic and often physical famine in the less developed parts of the world and a lack of liquidity everywhere create unprecedented problems for the trader. Only goods of the highest quality and keenest price, backed up by impeccable service, can overcome them.

Results for the year to 31 March 1983

	1983 £000	1982 £000
Sales		
U.K.	54,353	52,220
Export (including sales to overseas group Companies)	123,387	115,648
Overseas (after adjusting for inter-company sales)	48,166	35,628
	225,906	203,496
Trading profit before interest	20,545	13,394
Interest receivable less payable	2,107	1,937
Trading profit	22,652	15,331
Share of profits of associated companies	8,996	6,606
Profit before taxation	31,648	21,937
Taxation	11,444	7,110
Profit after taxation	20,204	14,827
Minority interests	1,915	1,380
Profit attributable to The De La Rue Company p.l.c.		
before extraordinary items	18,289	13,447
Extraordinary items	(3,222)	(806)
	15,067	12,641
Dividends	8,959	8,418
Retained earnings	6,108	4,223
Earnings per Ordinary share (before extraordinary items)	48.0p	35.3p
Trading profit as a percentage of sales	10.0%	7.5%

Proposed final dividend 16.90 net per share (1982 15.48p Net)

The figures for the year to 31 March 1983 are derived from the Group's full accounts for that period, which have been audited by independent accountants and will be filed with the Registrar of Companies after the Annual General Meeting.

Copies of the Preliminary Report and Chairman's Statement are available from the Secretary, De La Rue House, Burlington Gardens, London W1A 1DL.

Derek Harris spotlights the old giant's trading losses

Co-ops at the merger crossroads

For years while the Co-op's lead as Britain's biggest grocery retailer has been eroded, it has provided the question: when will it get its act together? This week's Co-operative Congress, the movement's annual parliament, may have provided something like an answer at last.

The biggest merger in the history of the co-operative movement for one thing seems set to go through. Against some odds, it should put together the two leaders of the movement, the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Co-operative Retail Society, the movement's biggest retailer.

But this grouping - big as it is, with a potential turnover of £2.25 bn - still will account for only just over a quarter of co-operative retail trade.

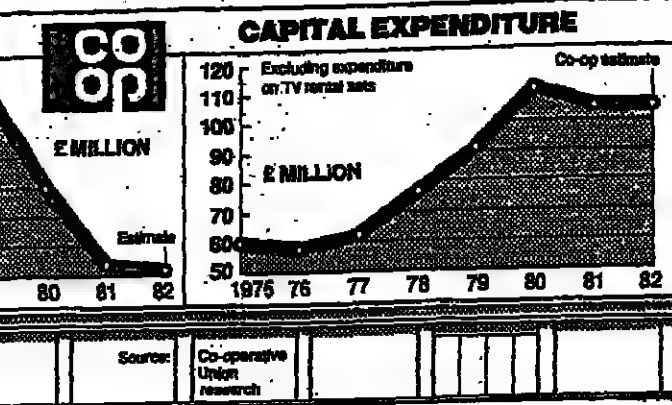
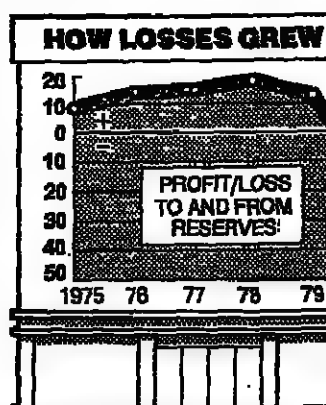
Among the 135 other retail societies which do the rest of the trade some fruitful mergers are coming through, the latest being the merger only days ago of the successful Stoke-based North Midlands Society and the larger but loss-making Greater Lancashire Society.

The combined societies, called United Co-operative, are now the largest grouping in the movement next to CRS, pushing the Tyneside-based North Eastern Society into third position.

United's territory runs from the southern Lake District to the Fens. Its chief executive is Mr Bill Farrow, under whose stewardship North Midlands prospered and who is also chairman of CIS, the CWS insurance arm, and a member of the CWS Board.

Still, there are far too many societies as boards of directors and local managers tend to hang on to what they have. Some societies seem merely to lurch from one annual sales sheet to the next, often selling assets to cover trading losses.

But the past few years of trading adversity and some determined efforts by the Co-operative Union through full-time investigators and pensioners is bearing some fruit. At the Union, which is the



overall advisory body to the movement, Mr Lloyd Wilkinson, chief executive and general secretary, foresees a rapid reduction in the number of societies to fewer than 100.

Much of this is likely to happen as the "merger scene" reaches its peak.

More retail societies do now seem to be appreciating the extent of their problems and what something must be done. That much came through at the Harrogate Congress this week. As well as the chastening effects of recession, the increasing competition on the high street from chains like J.

Assets sales era may be coming to an end

Sainsbury and Tesco stores have put a premium on greater efficiency.

The societies have closed nearly 800 outlets in the past year but that still leaves 7,200 which stand in most balance sheets at artificially low historical values. So societies still have a vast asset base on which they could capitalize. Total square footage of sales area in stores is still almost as great because stores are getting bigger.

The era of selling off assets simply to offset trading losses may be coming to an end while

still leaving scope for a creative use of assets by selling some to release capital for investment in more modern stores.

The Co-op as a whole now operates 55 superstores but it needs more to keep up with the game. This was the logic of the recent acquisition of five big Mainstreet Stores from BAT Industries by CWS which subsequently either sold or leased them to individual societies.

With CWS as manufacturer and wholesaler keen to increase retail outlet capacity as a channel for its goods, more such deals are likely if the right buying chances arise.

On average retail societies source 70 per cent of their purchases from CWS whose primary job it is to supply goods and services to the retail societies. Mr Dennis Landau, CWS chief executive, would like to see that go to 75 per cent or over 80 per cent which would be at the limit.

Reports circulating in the movement indicate that since 1979 and including last year about £115m in trading losses have been covered from society reserves.

These reserves in turn have been propped up by sales of assets, including many old smaller shops but also in some cases more substantial property like department stores.

Reserves overall because of this were until last year still on a rising trend even though the

trading losses were mounting. But last year apparently there was some decline in the overall reserves.

At the same time, with some honourable exceptions including CRS, the societies' investment in new store development has fallen short of expectation. Mrs Norah Willis, this year's Congress president, described it as seriously inadequate.

At any rate, the cushioned ride on the back of asset sales may be nearing its end.

Time to make up fully to today's trading realities

been toughened, allowing the unions' investigation team to insist if necessary on looking at its society's books with the final sanction of a society being expelled from the movement. At least one recalcitrant society is now threatened with forced investigation of its affairs.

There is a growing expectation in the movement that at least one society could soon be allowed to go to the wall rather than being saved, at the 11th hour. Rescue in the past has largely come from CRS, which started life as an ambulance service for societies in trouble.

But since it took over the troubled London society in early 1981, CRS has had to pull £27m in all from its reserves to meet the cost, mostly, of digesting the London rescue.

Despite its successful trading in its established regions CRS reserves are now down to £33.2m.

The combining of the CWS and CRS balance sheets will provide ample reserves for any further rescue that might be needed. But Mr Landau is insistent on the need for big regional societies to play a strong role so they will be the preferred route for mergers.

Allowing a Co-op to fail and thus serving notice on all troubled societies that they cannot automatically expect rescue would be a strong psychological weapon in the battle to secure a limited number of strong well run regional societies. The aim is to get the number of societies down to 25.

But such action will not be taken without heart searching that it just might in an embarrassingly large number of other societies cause a run on the share capital subscribed by members who might become alarmed at the abandonment of a society.

Only a few months ago some in the movement wanted to allow the Belfast-based Northern Ireland operation to go into liquidation when it ran into financial problems. But, with CRS overextended, the CWS stepped in.

If non-rescue is the price of progress in the movement it is time the Co-op's network of leaders, with their interlocking board commitments in CWS, CRS and the retail societies, really braced themselves and stood up ready to be counted.

Sainsbury's is already overtaking the Co-op in the high street inshore of the packaged grocery market. It is time for the old Co-op giant, now it is showing real signs of stirring at last, to wake up fully to today's trading realities.

Historical trade surplus slips off balance

Industrial notebook

Britain has had a trade surplus on its manufactured goods since the Industrial Revolution. Its appearance has become so repetitive that it no longer makes headlines. Until, that is, it contrives to disappear in the middle of an election.

Figures published last Friday show that, in the first quarter of this year, Britain had a deficit on manufactures of £664m - an about-turn from the £678m surplus achieved in the last three months of last year.

For the first time since Britain became an industrial leader it has been beaten by its competitors.

Britain depends more on its manufactured goods sales as a contribution to its overall economic performance than

most of its industrial competitors. Factory-made goods exports translate directly into - or fewer - jobs at home.

And despite a valiant effort by British exporters (which have seen sales consistently rising), Britain's trade position in the EEC has been deteriorating.

Conservatives have been stressing that "exports are running at record levels".

The manufactured goods "surplus" normally only gets raised during question time in the House. The next such occasion was scheduled for June 6, and Labour and the Alliance feel they have been

robbed of a vital scoring point - until now, that is.

The deficit has appeared as the only hefty piece of statistical evidence against conservative economic performance.

Mrs Shirley Williams has been trying to extract the facts from the Conservatives. She raised the deficit during a television confrontation with Sir Geoffrey Howe almost two weeks ago.

She was able to challenge the Chancellor's "record exports" claim only by saying "But it's oil, Geoffrey, it's oil".

Oil, she was implying, does not create jobs. Not in the same way as a few more cars sold abroad.

The latest figures, it must be stressed, are on a revised basis of payments basis (BOP).

Shipping and insurance costs, which distort the picture by inflating the real value of Britain's foreign sales, will have been eliminated.

How will the Conservatives answer the charges that, by keeping the pound uncompetitively high, job-creating manufacturing goods exports have been kept down - while similar imports have been encouraged?

First, Mrs Thatcher must argue that Britain would not have slipped into deficit but for an exceptionally low January export performance. Sales on a BOP basis were down to £4.6m in that month, against December's £5bn. February's £4.9bn and £5.3bn in March.

There is no explanation for that. Large volume exporters do not report that they kept shipments down in that month.

The £700m gap remains, upon which Mrs Thatcher's opponents will concentrate. She will probably stress the strong performance of British manufacturers in foreign markets.

Another probable argument is that the devaluation of sterling between October and March, of about 14.5 per cent, will work its way through to increased exports this year.

But deals being done today will not translate into better figures until, probably, the end of this year. The best Britain can hope for this year is a return to a modest surplus on manufactures by the year-end.

John Lawless



Davies & Newman
HOLDINGS P.L.C.

Extracts from Chairman's Statement

"A year ago I forecast that 1982 would not be an easy one for the Group but that every effort would be made by the Directors and Staff to maintain profitability. I am, therefore, very pleased to report that 1982 turned out well, with a Group profit before tax and extraordinary item of £3,300,000.

There is no doubt that an end to the recession would improve the outlook for companies involved with shipping and aviation. Unfortunately, this situation has not yet happened and it is, therefore, necessary to remain cautious when considering the future. However, the airline is ready to tackle another busy season and all actions of the Group are alert to deal with every eventuality."

F. E. F. Newman, M.C.

Summary of Results

	1982 £000	1981 £000
• Turnover	183,840	154,472
• Profit before taxation	3,316	342
• Profit after taxation and extraordinary item	3,614	58
• Shareholders' funds	19,409	16,352
• Dividend per share	10p	3.0p
• Earnings per share	57p	1.0p



Copies of the Directors' Report and Accounts for 1982 may be obtained from the Secretary, Davies & Newman Holdings P.L.C., Bilbao House, 36-38 New Broad Street, London, EC2M 1NH.

THE TIMES 1000 1982/1983

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Associated British Foods



44 Profits before tax and shareholders' funds have both shown compound growth in excess of 15 per cent. over the past five years in spite of the recession affecting all of our major markets at home and overseas.

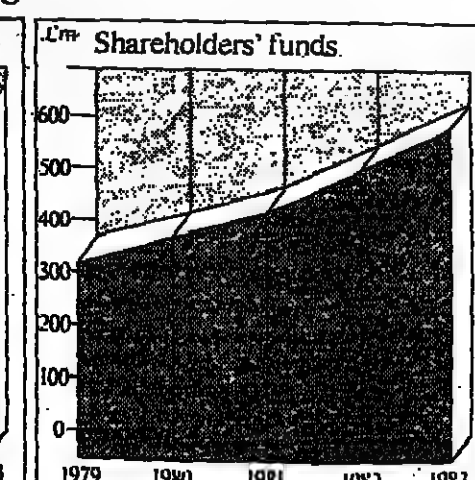
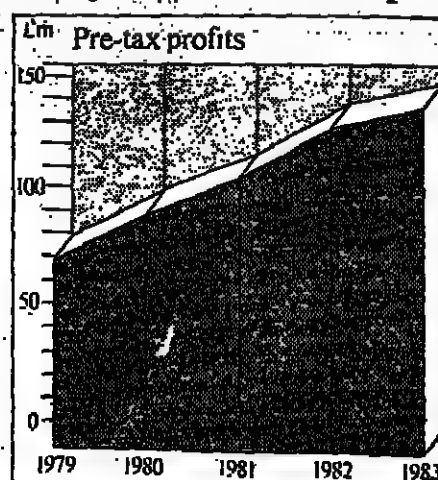
Over £700 million has been spent in this period on new assets and investments placing the group in a strong position to achieve further growth in the future."

Garry Weston, Chairman

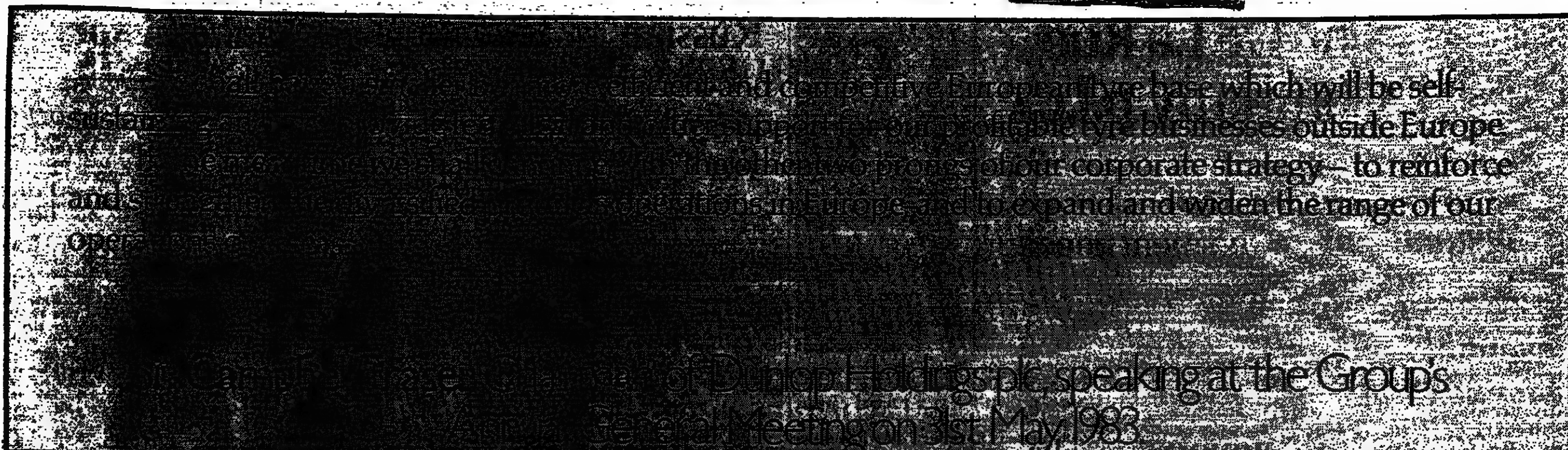
Financial Highlights

	1983 £ million	1979 £ million
Sales	3,366	1,822
Profit before tax	147	79
Capital employed	898	491
Earnings per share	23.0p	14.0p
Dividends per share	4.7p	2.6p

Five years of consistent progress



Associated British Foods plc
Weston Centre, 68 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LR.



THE YEAR 1982

I have to sum up 1982 as a most disappointing year given the amount of time and effort that was put into the business by management at all levels. Signs of some improvement in the level of business activity in the earlier months of the year proved to be short-lived, at least in this country, and by the summer it had become apparent that the recovery was petering out. Indeed, you will recall that at the time of the interim results I warned that trading conditions in the EEC were worsening markedly, particularly for tyres and automotive components. In the event, that forecast turned out to be only too accurate because it was in the United Kingdom and France that the tyre operations slipped sharply into loss in the second half of the year; and a number of our other businesses had a harder time in a difficult economic climate.

Fortunately, despite the spread of the recession, our overseas businesses as a whole had another good year, and the extent to which once again they supported our operations in Europe will not have escaped your notice. Even so, that fact is often conveniently overlooked by those who accuse us, quite tendentiously, of neglecting our home base.

1982 was also another year of restructuring and rationalisation; there were changes both in the composition of the Group and inevitably in the number of employees. But employment was not the only resource that was cut back - very stringent measures were adopted to take more costs out of the business, to reduce expenses, and to conserve cash. The success of these measures can be seen in the fall in working capital to finance the business against an increase of 3% in the value of sales.

Of course, the disappointing aspect of the year's results was the sharp reversal in the trend of profit recovery so that the loss in the second half year more than offset the trading profit earned in the first half year. In the event, for the year as a whole, there was a trading loss of some £7 million, which meant a significant loss at the attributable level.

This was aggravated by the extraordinary costs sustained in the year, the extent of the continuing rationalisation and restructuring of the Group is shown by the net change of £28 million. That reflects further significant change both in the tyre business in Europe and in our diversified products operations. It has been our aim to shelter extraordinary costs with extraordinary profits and we would have largely achieved this again this year if the sale of part of our share in the Malaysian manufacturing business had been completed in time. Nevertheless, we would expect to get the benefit of that deal during the course of this year.

In the prevailing circumstances, the Board was unanimous in its view that it would not have been prudent to recommend a final dividend for the year in addition to the interim dividend already paid. But the Board's primary objective to restore the dividend as quickly as trading results justify.

RECESSION AND RESPONSE

The reasons for this year's bad trading are not far to seek. I have mentioned before the effect that technology has had on tyre life - but mentioning it does not change it. There is the severity and length of the recession in Western Europe. There has never been such a severe recession in the post-war world, and whilst we are not alone in suffering from that, it has to be said that the tyre business right across Europe has been hit harder than any other industry except perhaps steel. Despite the closure of 15 tyre factories in Europe, rising productive efficiency has more than outweighed the loss of capacity, so that there is still something like 15%-20% over-capacity in Europe. That, together with imports from outside the EEC, has had a disastrous effect on tyre price levels and margins. The very considerable savings achieved in the last three years by dint of tough management action, and a number of necessary but unpalatable decisions affecting people, have been whittled away by the market place in terms of lower prices for tyres. In real terms, they are well below the levels of three years ago. Every major tyre company in Europe has been reporting substantial losses for some time in that we are not alone.

Given this situation, the question that can properly be put is whether tyres in Europe will ever be a reasonable business earning a reasonable rate of return on investment as in the early years of the 1970s. On the basis of reduced scale of operation, we believe the answer to that question is in the affirmative. We were the first of the major companies to recognise that radical action needed to be taken to meet the incipient recession in 1978/79. These measures were both necessary and costly. Competitors followed more tardily. We have more to do, and we have plans for further action which will be implemented during the next twelve months. These we believe that we shall have a smaller but more efficient and competitive European base which will be self-sustaining and will provide technical and other support for our profitable tyre businesses overseas.

In the meantime, we shall continue with the other two prongs of our corporate strategy - to reinforce and strengthen the diversified products operations in Europe, and to expand and widen the range of our operations overseas. Together these businesses represent a real and continuing source of strength for the Group. Structural change on this scale inevitably takes time and money

and involves a lot of painful choices. However, unlike some of our major competitors, we are reshaping ourselves from within our own resources with little or no external financial aid. For this reason, we have to move at a pace consistent with our financial resources and the needs of our other businesses. In that regard, our finances are stretched but are adequate for the primary task of getting the tyre business in Europe right. I can assure you that the management time and effort to resolve this particular problem, which is central to the Group's future well-being, is whole-hearted and determined.

COMPANY SHAREHOLDINGS

Following our discussion at last year's Annual General Meeting, I undertook to study the size of directors' shareholdings. You may recall that in 1970 shareholders agreed to delete qualification shares for directors from the Company's Articles of Association. As a matter of interest, the Article that was deleted said: "A qualification of a director shall be the holding of shares of any class of the nominal amount of £100." That was not an onerous provision, but the decision recognised that the existence of qualification shares was an anachronism given the separation between ownership and management in a major public company. There are only a few companies that have retained such qualification shares and, indeed, not one of the major companies we have studied has an overt policy regarding the desirability or the level of directors' shareholdings.

The reason clearly is that the personal assets of individual directors vary widely, and it is generally accepted that it would be shortsighted of any public company to deny itself the services of appropriate people on the grounds of financial inability to invest. I am aware of the argument that directors and senior executives who have a significant holding in the company thereby indicate confidence in themselves and in the future of the company. It is often said that these executives will identify more closely with the interests of the company and be more prepared to focus attention on improving profitability when a significant proportion of their own reward is related to the results and the success of the enterprise.

How valid are these arguments? They are, of course, not open to objective proof. It is now generally accepted that the management of a public company is separate from ownership. Management skills and expertise are professional and distinct from the ability to invest on any scale. This is not to argue that a director should have no personal involvement - that is a matter of personal preference and capability. For the professional director, however, self-interest is a

powerful motivating force. He has invested his and his family's future in the business, and this is most true of those who have least private capital. His incentive to identify with the success of the business is clear indeed. We concluded that the balance of logic and argument is against the imposition of significant investment obligations on directors in companies that they manage, and particularly so in large public companies such as Dunlop. It is generally true that the larger the company the smaller the proportion of the equity that directors hold. We examined the proportionate holdings of your directors compared with companies of similar size, and on this basis Dunlop directors are about average. We came to the conclusion, therefore, that there was little reason, and certainly no precedent, to support the contention that major public companies should impose on their directors an obligation to invest significantly in the businesses that they manage and run.

You will be interested to know that we tested these arguments and conclusions with our auditors, and they supported these findings. During the course of the study, however, we were struck by the fact that whilst the vast majority of companies accept that there should be no obligation on their directors to invest, a growing number consider that the provision of a direct link between company performance and senior management reward in the form of a share incentive scheme can be helpful to the company. Accordingly, during this year we shall look carefully at schemes which encourage participation both at a senior level and for employees as a whole. Of course, any scheme that we may propose would be within the guidelines set out by the Investors Protection Committees, and would require your consent. If we consider it appropriate to do so, we shall bring forward such schemes for your consideration in due course.

In this context, you may be interested to know that at the end of last year the Company had just over 46,000 shareholders, of whom 44,700 were private individuals. However, as with most public companies, the proportion of shareholders is not reflected in the ownership of your Company. Private shareholders now hold 26% of the equity; institutions of all kinds account for some 39%; and the balance is owned by overseas residents. You may recall that two years ago I had occasion to refer to the holdings in the Far East, and you may be aware of Press comment about the shares held in Malaysia. Following their recent purchases, Pegi Malaysia Berhad now owns 26.1% of the equity of the Company and we believe that another 9% or so is held either in, or beneficially for, residents in the Far East. There has been a good deal of speculation about the motives of our major shareholders in the Far East. As far as we know, these shareholders regard their stake as a long-term investment in the Company, and have not indicated any other intention.

CURRENT TRADING

So far this year, trading results overseas and in diversified products in Europe are better than in comparable months of 1982. The same is true of Dunlop operations in Germany, including tyres. These results undoubtedly reflect some strengthening of demand in Europe and the USA, as well as the effects of continuing management action to improve profitability in Dunlop companies throughout the world.

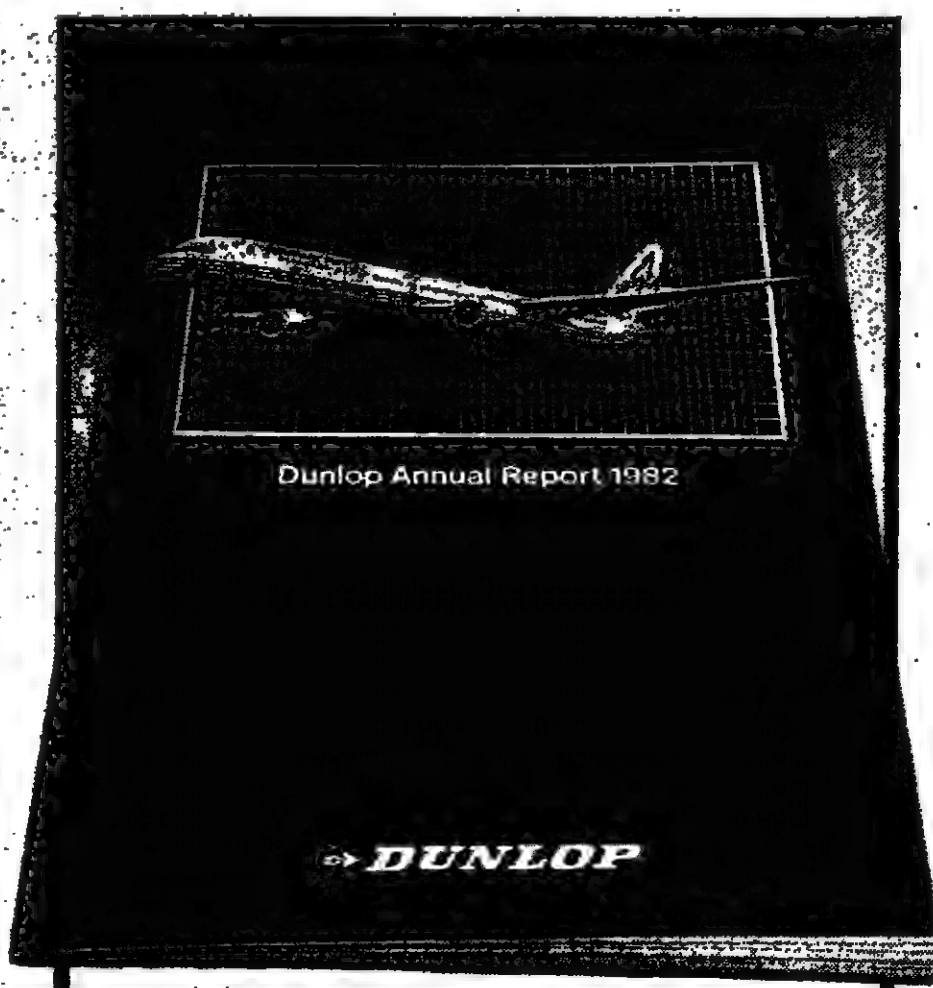
However, the tyre businesses in the UK, France and Ireland are still unsatisfactory, mainly because of the effects of over-capacity on the level of tyre prices. Measures were taken in the autumn to reduce costs in these businesses and further radical restructuring is in hand. This remains a major priority not least because an improvement in the performance of the tyre businesses in these areas of Europe would help to release the considerable growth potential in other parts of the Group.

Overall, therefore, there are some signs of improvement in the market place which, together with the action already taken by management should ensure that the poor results in the second half of 1982 are not repeated in the first half of this year. Beyond that, it is reasonable to expect that, unless there is some further unexpected deterioration in the market place, the present measures should progressively restore the Group to a healthier trading position.

BOARD CHANGES

I should mention two impending retirements from the Board: Mr. Donal Carroll will retire at the end of this meeting, and in view of his other commitments in Ireland, will not be seeking re-election. Mr. Carroll, who is now Chairman of the Bank of Ireland, and also Chairman of Carroll Industries Ltd., was appointed a non-executive director in 1973, and he has served the Company with distinction during his period of office. We are grateful to him for his sage advice over the years. Mr. Michael Bexon, an executive colleague, is also retiring on reaching the age of 60. He joined the Company in 1948 and has served it assiduously and well in a number of senior positions both at home and overseas. He has been a member of this Board since 1967, and I should like to thank him for his services to the Company and wish him well, on your behalf, in his retirement.

There are five directors standing for re-election, two of whom joined the Board during 1982 - Mr. William Menzies-Wilson and Mr. Colin Hope. The other directors seeking re-election are Sir John Baring, Mr. Anthony Harvey and Mr. Roy Marsh, all of whom I would commend to you.



DUNLOP

Please send me more information about Dunlop
Please tick choice
☐ Dunlop Annual Report 1982.
☐ Copy of the Chairman's Statement.
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Post to: The Secretary, Dunlop Holdings plc,
Dunlop House, Ryder Street, St James's, London SW1Y 6PX.

Piggott cruises to ninth triumph on Teenoso

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Lester Piggott won his ninth Derby, Geoff Wragg and Eric Moller their first when Teenoso justified favourite status and romped away with the great classic at Epsom yesterday. No matter that the time of the race - 2 min 49.07 sec - was the slowest since electrical timing was introduced and the slowest since a horse called Common clocked 2:56 way back in 1891.

A fast time was out of the question after the horrid storms of the night before which had left the stewards with no option but to inspect the course at dawn to decide whether it was even fit for racing. Meritfully it was and all went well with the exception of that fall, which I will refer to later. That had nothing to do with the ground.

The important aspect about yesterday's result was that Teenoso conquered the conditions and won like a very good horse. This was a shot in the arm for English racing because he is trained at Newmarket where his owner, Mr Moller, has his stud. Furthermore he was ridden and trained by an Englishman.

Everyone loves occasions like this - a big winner ridden by Piggott - everyone, I should say, except the bookmakers, who were left counting their costs on this occasion, because on Derby Day people tend to follow Piggott blind.

Yesterday's backers of the winning combination could never have felt at all uneasy. Piggott certainly did not. After sipping the cup of happiness for the ninth time he said later that he was always going easily, tucked in behind the leaders and that "when I let him go it was all over in a matter of strides".

Piggott said: "This was not one of the best derbies, but Teenoso is a very good horse. Turning for home I couldn't believe how easy he was going. All I had to do was to let him go and when I went it was all over. I had ridden Teenoso only twice before in work, and today I was always in the first five". He added: "I shall be back next year hoping for the tenth Derby and I hope it will be for Henry Cecil."

However, while Piggott was setting sail merrily for home serene in the knowledge that it would take an outstanding horse in these conditions to peg him back, all hell was being let loose behind. Halfway down the hill, about four and a half furlongs from home, Detroit on Tolomeo and Miller on Tolomeo were involved in some jostling for positions that happened on important occasions like these and their counterparts caused Swinburn to snatch up on Shearwalk.

In the ensuing fracas Yawa ran into the back of Shearwalk and fell. Luckily his rider, Philip Waldron, was none the worse for the experience, other than a shaking. Shearwalk returned with a cut above his near hind hock. In the circum-

stances Shearwalk must have excelled to have deprived Salmon Leap of third place close home.

With better luck in running he must surely have finished second, although it would be churlish of anyone to say that he would have beaten the winner, who had after all beaten him fair and square in the Derby Trial at Lingfield. This then was a vindication of that form rather than the 2,000 Guineas form, which was let down albeit over totally different distance and on heavy ground by Lomond, Tolomeo and Wass.

Pat Eddery's last-minute decision to switch from Lomond to Salmon Leap was at least rewarded in that it resulted in fourth place, between the two that I saw that huge chestnut getting up to monkey tricks in the pre-parade ring while he was being saddled simply made me even more certain that I had been earlier that both the occasion and the course would get the better of him.

Still, both Salmon Leap and the runner-up, Carlingford Castle, who rode the race of his life on a course that was totally strange to him, will get their chance to have another crack at Teenoso in the Irish Sweepstakes Derby at the Curragh later this month on surroundings more familiar.

In the heat of the moment my heart bled for Steve Caution who would have ridden Teenoso - he had won on him at Newmarket and Lingfield - had he not been claimed by Barry Hills to ride The Noble Player. But you cannot have your bread buttered on both sides. Caution gets a healthy retainer to ride for Hill's owners, just as Piggott does from Henry Cecil. In this instance he was needed: Piggott was not it was as simple as that.

Apparently Piggott took a week to choose between Teenoso, Tolomeo or Wass. Now, as often in the past, results showed just how well spent that week was deliberating. In fact by the time that Caution knew that he would be required for The Noble Player, who did not get a yard beyond a mile yesterday, Piggott had already made his choice. Now with 26 classic victories to his name in England the great Piggott needs only one more to equal Frank Buckle's all-time record.

The sight of Geoff Wragg greeting Teenoso in the unsaddling enclosure yesterday in his first season as a fully-fledged trainer gave many an untold amount of joy because he had assisted his famous father, Harry - who is the only man living to have trained and ridden a Derby winner - for 28 years.

It was a moving victory. I first encountered Wragg yesterday soon after the first race gobbling a quiet snack and a drink to wash it down. Gasping for breath he said that he had just walked, jogged and ran, for an hour and a half to get to the



Lester Piggott is sitting pretty on Teenoso (centre) as the field turns into the straight (Photograph by Brian Harris).

grandstand having been stuck in a traffic jam obviously some way from the course. To placate him in that moment of distress I said that the last person that I knew who had experienced the same sort of trouble was Ian Balding way back in 1971 and that he had ended-up winning this Blue Riband of English racing with Mill Reef.

"Keep your fingers crossed, he is very well," Geoff replied.

By that top-class American bred horse, Youth, who raced with distinction in both France

and the United States and out of Furiato, who was runner up in Polygam's Oaks, Teenoso was bred by Eric Moller and by his late and much lamented brother "Budgie", who died two years ago.

How Budgie, who was basically the front man of the partnership for so long, would have revelled in this almost once in a lifetime triumph, especially as this represented a classic stroke for a colt rather than a filly from their renowned Horama family which has stood

so long in such good stead for their stud, principally on the female side as opposed to getting a stallion.

In Teenoso they now have a horse who will command a fortune on the international market. The Irish Derby is Teenoso's next objective and if his trainer has his way and his owner gives his consent he will also remain in training as a four-year-old. In view of commercial considerations that like yesterday's result will be good for the sport.

Full result

3.55 (2.44) DERBY STAKES (3-y-o: Group 1, £150,000; 1m 4f)
Teenoso b c by Youth - Piggott (Piggott) 1
Carlingford Castle ch c by L. B. Baverd 2
Richard Raper (Piggott) 3
Stamper (Piggott) 4
Sawmills (Piggott) 5
W. R. Swinburn (10-1) 3

Also Ran: 11-2 Salmon Leap (4th), 17-2 Mollon (5th), 10-1 Wass (6th), 10-1 Tolomeo (7th), 10-1 The Noble Player (8th), 20-1 Gane of Navarre (9th), 20-1 Gordan (10th), 20-1 Zephyr (11th), 20-1 Yawa (12th), 10-1 Shearwalk (13th), 10-1 Neon (14th), 10-1 Neon (15th), 10-1 Neon (16th), 10-1 Neon (17th), 10-1 Neon (18th), 10-1 Neon (19th), 10-1 Neon (20th).

Epsom

Draw advantage: Low numbers best.
Tote: Double 3.10, 4.15, Treble 2.35, 3.40, 4.50.
[Television (TV) 2.35, 3.10 and 3.40 races]
2.0 EGMONT STAKES (3-Y-O SELLING: £3,454; 1m 110yds) (13 runners)
101 43000 RIVERDALE (Piggott) 1
102 40000 KALLISTO (Piggott) 2
103 40000 KALLISTO (Piggott) 3
104 40000 KALLISTO (Piggott) 4
105 40000 KALLISTO (Piggott) 5
106 40000 KALLISTO (Piggott) 6
107 40000 KALLISTO (Piggott) 7
108 40000 KALLISTO (Piggott) 8
109 40000 KALLISTO (Piggott) 9
110 40000 KALLISTO (Piggott) 10
111 40000 KALLISTO (Piggott) 11
112 40000 KALLISTO (Piggott) 12
113 40000 KALLISTO (Piggott) 13

Carlisle

Draw advantage: High numbers best.
2.15 LEVY BOARD RACE (Apprentices: £278; 1m) (12 runners)
1 20100 GALE BOY (C) (J. Barry) 1
2 20100 GALE BOY (C) (J. Barry) 2
3 20100 GALE BOY (C) (J. Barry) 3
4 20100 GALE BOY (C) (J. Barry) 4
5 20100 GALE BOY (C) (J. Barry) 5
6 20100 GALE BOY (C) (J. Barry) 6
7 20100 GALE BOY (C) (J. Barry) 7
8 20100 GALE BOY (C) (J. Barry) 8
9 20100 GALE BOY (C) (J. Barry) 9
10 20100 GALE BOY (C) (J. Barry) 10
11 20100 GALE BOY (C) (J. Barry) 11
12 20100 GALE BOY (C) (J. Barry) 12

Epsom selections

By Michael Phillips
2.0 Amber Windsor, 2.35 Bonnie Baiser, 3.10 Electric, 3.40 King Of Clubs, 4.15 Waggoner, 4.50 Beaker.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Aged, 3.10 Electric, 3.40 Aldifer, 4.15 Tom Okker.

Carlisle selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Westgate Star, 2.45 Sola Grange, 3.15 The Hutton Girls, 3.45 Executive Man, 4.15 Park Springs, 4.45 Foresters Boy, 5.15 Special Treat.

Epsom results

2.0 (2.44) DERBY STAKES (3-y-o: Group 1, £150,000; 1m 4f)
Teenoso b c by Youth - Piggott (Piggott) 1
Carlingford Castle ch c by L. B. Baverd 2
Richard Raper (Piggott) 3
Stamper (Piggott) 4
Sawmills (Piggott) 5
W. R. Swinburn (10-1) 3

Ripon

2.15 (2.44) DERBY STAKES (3-y-o: Group 1, £150,000; 1m 4f)
Teenoso b c by Youth - Piggott (Piggott) 1
Carlingford Castle ch c by L. B. Baverd 2
Richard Raper (Piggott) 3
Stamper (Piggott) 4
Sawmills (Piggott) 5
W. R. Swinburn (10-1) 3

Electric best on current form

By Michael Phillips

Time Charter, who was expected to become only the fourth filly to win the Coronation Cup, will have to miss today's race at Epsom because of an injury sustained on Tuesday.

Henry Candy, her trainer, said yesterday afternoon: "She cut a hind joint at exercise yesterday and it has not healed". Candy added that her next race would be the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park.

Despite looking distinctly wintery when she reappeared at Newmarket at the end of April, Time Charter ran a superb race, getting caught only in the final strides by Electric, who would have been nursing her on 2lb worse terms in her absence. Electric should be good enough to win today's race. Old Country and Diamond Shoal finished fourth and fifth in the Newmarket race and there seems no reason to suppose they can reverse the placings with Electric.

By winning the John Porter Stakes at Newbury and the Grand Prix d'Evry, before and after being beaten by Electric in Time Charter at Newmarket, Diamond Shoal has done his bit to underline the excellence of that form.

Twelve months ago today Diamond Shoal won the Rosebery Memorial Handicap. Fitzpatrick, the horse that he beat by a short head, was trained for David Ockley by Peter Walwyn, the combination now hoping for better luck in this year's race with Wagoner, who beat yesterday's Derby runner, Appeal to Me, so emphatically when they met at Newmarket last May that they were both in the money at Epsom.

Beaker, a stable companion of Wagoner, has a good chance of rounding the day off nicely for Walwyn and his stable jockey, Joe Meyer by winning the Nightingale Stakes. I like the way that Beaker shaped in his first race at Windsor.

Earlier in the day there promises to be an absorbing contest between those fast two-year-olds, Alderford and Pigeon, in the St. Leger Stakes. Alderford was always in command at Goodwood, but I still prefer King of Clubs, who left his rivals floundering in soft going at Newbury. He was runner-up to Precocious at Newmarket before that. Precocious is a smart sort judged on the way he won the National Stakes at Sandown on Tuesday.

Yorkshire's day of double delight

By Michael Seely

Two Yorkshire men won the opening rounds at Epsom yesterday. The incredible Jack Berry had his 33rd winner of the season when Clantime beat Time Machine in the Great Surrey Stakes. And Jack Hanson won the Daily Mirror Handicap for the second time when Florida Son sprinted home five lengths clear of Elmar in the curtain-raiser to the Derby.

Clantime is unbelievably brave. At York, the same horse who had fought like a lion to beat Lak Lustré by a short head. Yesterday the pattern was the same as the two-year-old duelled for the lead with the favourite, getting the upper hand in the last furlong. Clantime won by one and a half lengths.

Berry has now sent out 20 two-year-old winners from his adopted home at Cockerham in Lancashire. Clantime has been responsible for five of those victories. Berry will be aimed at the Norfolk Stakes at Royal Ascot. "I thought that Oyston's Special was the best thing since fried trout but she let me down at York," said the trainer, "but her horse's form will now have to think that Clantime is the best."

The trainer was sporting a red carnation in his buttonhole and Hanson was wearing a rose of the same colour after Florida Son's easy win in the handicaps. Ernie Johnson missed the ride on the four-year-old, having taken two and a half hours to cover the eight miles from Reigate. "I got a police escort from Tottenham corner, but still only arrived in time to watch the race on the box," Johnson said.

In his absence Bryn Crossley made a more than able deputy. This result set the pattern for the Derby as the other jockeys attempted the time-honoured manoeuvre of bringing their mounts over the standard rails in soft ground. But acting under strict orders from the trainer, Crossley remained on the far side of the track. "There is a strip of fresh ground there which was bound to be faster," Johnson said.

Geoff Lewis's day of mixed fortunes ended on a happy note when Philip Waldron brought Any Business home six lengths clear of Captain Crumple in the Woodstock Stakes. Apart from Lewis's fall in the Derby the absent trainer had two other misfortunes. Snow Cord was beaten more than able deputy. This result set the pattern for the Derby as the other jockeys attempted the time-honoured manoeuvre of bringing their mounts over the standard rails in soft ground. But acting under strict orders from the trainer, Crossley remained on the far side of the track. "There is a strip of fresh ground there which was bound to be faster," Johnson said.



Jack Berry: thirty-third winner of season

The stewards are to hold a 7.30 inspection in the morning to decide if today's meeting at Carlisle can go ahead. The clerk of the course, Kit Patterson said: "The chances are 50-50."

STATE OF GONGS: Carlisle heavy, Epsom soft, Newmarket soft, Sandown soft, York soft.

BUSINESS FIRST TIME: Epsom 2.0 Aged, Carlisle 2.45 Sola Grange, 3.15 The Hutton Girls, 3.45 Executive Man, 4.15 Park Springs, 4.45 Foresters Boy, 5.15 Special Treat.

By Our Racing Staff
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RUGBY UNION: TEAM FOR FIRST INTERNATIONAL

Lions choice to All Blacks liking

From Don Cameron, Christchurch

The All Black coach, Bryce Rogie, had a quiet smile on his face yesterday when he heard the British Lions team to face the first international at Lancaster Park on Saturday. Rogie and his fellow selectors Sten Hill and Brian Lochore had, before they picked the New Zealand team, attempted to forecast the Lions side.

Apart from the necessary omission of John Carleton on the right wing and the choice of Ian Stephens ahead of Staff Jones as loose head prop, the Lions team was, Mr Rogie said, very much as he and his colleagues had predicted. His smile was not solely based on his own perspicacity, but that the choice of the Lions centres and scrum half may well have removed two of the All Blacks defensive problems.

By choosing David Irwin and Robert Ackerman as the midfield backs the Lions have presented the All Blacks with two sturdy but generally predictable opponents rather than call on the speed and elusiveness which Michael Kieran has shown occasionally on tour.

If the All Blacks have a crack in their defensive armour it could be at Stephen Puleasi at centre, and he will appreciate the straight-forward running of Ackerman rather than Kieran.

Predictably one supposes the Lions have preferred Holmes, very much the form-half of the home season, ahead of Roy Laidlau. Holmes has the dynamic impact of a good loose forward, but his pass is rather laboured and behind scrum and lineout he needs what has become a fairly predictable path.

Laidlaw has more speed and flair on the break, the kind of imp who could thumb his nose at set-piece defence - the man who could worry the All Blacks.

However, the Lions may be excused if they have taken the conservative approach for their form has been so variable in the five warm-up games that they might have taken a huge risk if they had chosen a side more geared to running and scheming attack.

Dusty Hare must have run Hugo MacNeill very close for the full back position, although neither has been in totally convincing form. However, Hare was tidy in the



David Irwin: a sturdy centre but perhaps too predictable

Man in the middle of a storm

Ashburton, (AFP) - The French referee, Francois Palmede, is emerging as the key man in Saturday's first international match between the British Lions and the All Blacks here.

Palmede's possibly decisive role has been highlighted by the dispute between the Lions and New Zealand teams over the legality of certain rucking seen on the tour. The Lions manager, Willie John McBride, has gone to great lengths to spotlight

what he regards as foul play and this may have been a clear attempt to draw Palmede's attention to the problem. If that is so, the Lions might gain some sort of advantage from the refereeing of a neutral in Saturday's international match.

In a sense, the storm created by McBride's words following the Lions victory at Manawatu on Saturday was both justified and unjustified. Television coverage clearly showed Manawatu's former All Black lock,

Oliver, stamping the Lions captain, Fitzgerald, on the head in a second-half ruck.

McBride was correct to say: "That is not part of the game in our book. Players would be sent off at home for that."

Palmede is already known as a man firmly opposed to violent play. He is experienced enough as an official to handle whatever arises on Saturday, without the Lions management shouting warnings.

BOXING

Spanking new Bruno American style

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

The first year of Frank Bruno's world championship course is over. He finished with a 100 per cent record, stopping every one of his 16 opponents inside five rounds. But in view of the fact that none of them was able to seriously test the Wardsworth giant's chin, it is difficult to tell what progress has been made in the direction of the world title.

Over the last 14 months he has done everything asked of him but, because of the poor quality of his opponents, his learning has been slow and even with more adventurous match-making it could take another two years before we find out how solid is the flesh behind that solid right hand that can destroy anyone in the world.

From the plans of Terry Lawless, Bruno's manager, it seems that the heavyweight's connections are hoping for world title success that two years. With Joe Bugner out of the way, Bruno can start making tracks Holmesward. That is why Mr Lawless is taking Bruno to the United States. Lawless hopes that while there Bruno will be able to spar with top men like Dolan, Page, and Witherspoon, and perhaps even get in a contest with a lesser figure.

Bruno should not feel too diffident about mixing in such elevated company for on Tuesday night at the Albert Hall he destroyed Barry Fuchs, of New York, with

an uppercut in the fifth round. Fuchs had gone eight rounds with Eddie Gregg, who had knocked out Reynold Snipes as an amateur. Snipes today is a leading contender for Holmes's title.

But there are certain worrying aspects about Bruno's boxing that I am sure Mr Lawless hopes will be cured, notably Bruno's stiffness which gives him poor mobility in the close encounters. Against Fuchs Bruno not only looked wooden chasing him but in the close exchanges his usually neat work became ragged.

He reminded me of an allotment - all dishevelled orderliness - and in the words of that Hollywood heavyweight, Humphrey Bogart, Bruno's ability to do something about it did not "amount to a hill of beans".

This was perhaps because of the lack of sparring partners at his gym in Canmore Town who can correct the big man's mistakes with a clout on the chin. No doubt he will find plenty of Americans eager to do that and by the end of the summer we could see a brand new Bruno.

Coach chosen

Frankfurt (AFP) - West Germany have chosen a Frenchman, Charles Roesch, as the new coach of their national table tennis team. He takes up his duties on July 1.

POINT TO POINT

Miss Harper at her best on Baulking Byway

By Ian Reid

Baulking Byway, running for the first time under rules, was an appropriate winner of the RMC Group Ladies' Championship at Chesham on Bank Holiday.

His spectacular burst of finishing speed put paid to Spornan Lad's valiant attempt to lead from start to finish.

Owned and bred by Ann Bray, his dam being sister to that great hunter, Baulking Green, he was brilliantly ridden by Rosemary Harper, secretary of the Point to Point Owners Association, who qualified him from her Cotswold stable, together with the useful Housemistress.

Mr Gordon Spratt's Little Bisham won the Webster's Yorkshire Bitter Men's championship almost as easily after the only danger, Urser, had blundered badly at the second last fence.

The rearranged Owners' Club meeting at Woodford, run with exemplary efficiency last Thursday, started with an enterprising venture, an open race for mares. This was preceded by a show class for those declared to run judged on conformation, breeding and racecourse performance, with prizes of £100, £50 and £25 donated by Land Rover Ltd.

First prize was won by Bunny Tarry's Spartan Lace, (also judged the best turned out mare), but although she started favourite in the

Terms were finally agreed last week for the letting of Atlas House on Cheapside, ending months of intense market speculation over whether a record rent was being established in this part of the City. Mr Christopher Peacock, of letting agents Jones Lang Wootton, has confirmed that agreement had been reached on the 45,000 sq ft block owned by Jardine Matheson. But he refused to disclose details of the rent, or the name of the tenant.

It is understood that the agreed rent is a shade under £32 a sq ft. Although this is not a record for the City it set new levels for the Cheapside area, which is to the west of the Bank of England and a short distance from the established banking quarter. Mr Peacock said JMW could not reveal the name of the tenant at least until completion, which is expected later this month. Again it is widely believed the tenant is the Japanese industrial and financial conglomerate Mitsubishi which is understood to have been negotiating over the refurbished building for the past six months.

The building, on five upper and two lower ground floors, was acquired by Jardine Matheson almost two years ago from Aquis Securities for around £9.25m. JMW were the agents acting for JM in the purchase. At the time the block, built around the turn of the century, was occupied by Data Stream, but it was bought on the basis that the Hoare Govett subsidiary would vacate Atlas House. Since the financial information service moved out, the building has been undergoing a major facelift which should be completed towards the end of October.

If Mitsubishi is the new tenant then it may relocate staff from other City offices such as London Wall and Lombard Street. The corporation is already established in office space directly across the road from Atlas House in Bow Bell House, Broad Street, EC4.

The letting confirms increasing confidence in the prime City market despite the surfeit of office space on its fringes. Agents believe that at about £32 a sq ft, the rent is good without reflecting an overheating of the prime market. Anything higher, said one agent, would have been "over the top and a little too warm for comfort".

Commercial property/Baron Phillips

Record rent set for Cheapside



Queensgate Developments has let its 11,200 sq ft office scheme in the centre of Maidenhead, Kidwells Park House, to Northern Telecom. The development, on land formerly owned by the Maidenhead United Reformed Church, has received a commendation from the local Civic Society.

Richard Ellis commented this week that interest in the former Barclays Bank building in Lombard Street is mounting as prospective purchasers compile their offers. It is believed that the successful bid will be announced towards the end of this month. There has also been a little cheer in the City fringe market, as a further 40,000 sq ft of the 500,000 sq ft Cutlers Gardens development, near Liverpool Street Station, came under offer.

MEPC meanwhile confirmed that it has let a further floor to the First National Bank of Chicago in its 200,000 sq ft Long Acre office building, near Covent Garden. The bank, which is moving from the City, will occupy five floors covering about 110,000 sq ft. Mr Chris Benson, MEPC's managing director, said the building is now 90 per cent let.

The extent of troubled Canadian developer Daon Development Corporation's problems are seen from its quarterly figures to the end of January. In those three months Daon reported a net loss of £510,768m (£5,500m) on total revenue of £517,179m, com-

pared with a loss of £575,000 on revenue of £529,368m in the same period last year.

In his report to shareholders Mr Jack Poole, Daon's president, said the three months' results reflected the continued weak real estate markets in every region. "It is unrealistic to suggest any substantial turnaround in financial results is likely to occur until at least the latter half of the year", he said.

As with the corporation's year end results, the quarter's figures are tentative pending completion of a debt restructuring programme with leading lenders.

● Vacant office accommodation in Edinburgh has fallen for the fourth successive quarter, Strutt & Parker reports in its latest survey on the city. Space available for immediate occupancy has fallen to 742,000 sq ft in the first three months of the year, a decrease of 4 per cent.

The agents comment that supply is likely to continue to fall over the short term, but dwindling space is not being reflected in higher rents. Strutt & Parker say that prime central

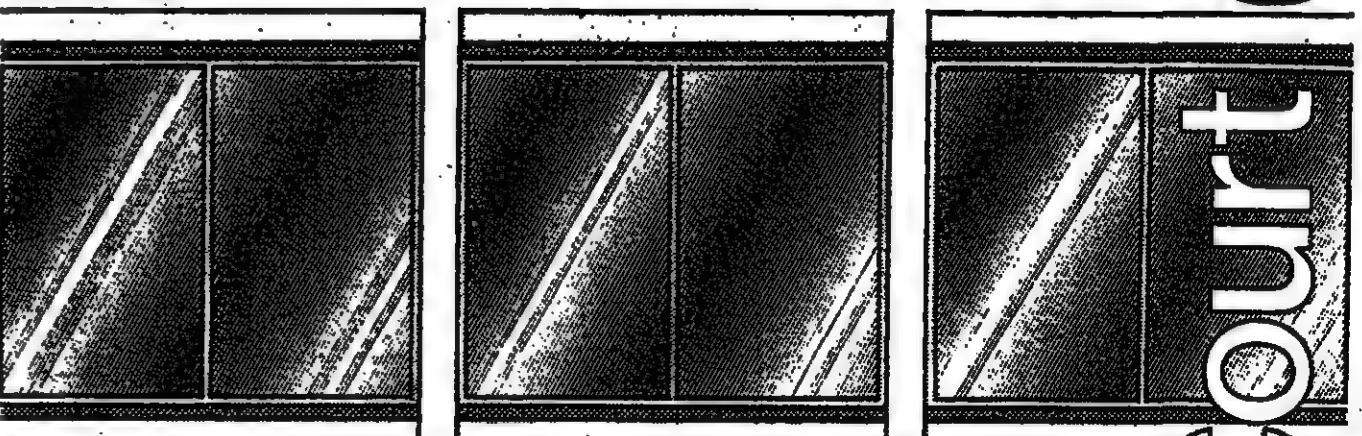
Edinburgh rents are beginning to harden in the £5.25 to £6 a sq ft range. Rents are cheaper in Edinburgh than either Glasgow or Aberdeen, but because of high rates the city is Scotland's most expensive office location.

● Birmingham-based developer and construction group William Sapote & Sons is continuing its policy of offering cut-rate industrial buildings. Rents as low as 49p a sq ft are being offered on restored industrial properties in Houghton Street and Union Street, West Bromwich, through letting agents Cheshire Gibson & Co. The mainly small units are being offered on a sliding scale of rental. Over the first three years of the lease, rents increase from 49p a sq ft to 55p a sq ft. Sapote is heavily undercutting local rents which would normally be almost twice as high.

● Hardanger Properties has spent £780,000 acquiring a freehold shop unit in Wigan and the Old Crown House in Lichfield, Staffs. The two properties are expected to have an investment value of around £1.2m following extensive refurbishment.

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Dilley is the ideal somatotype on the new Kent road to fitness

The shape of cricketers to come

If ever there were a competition to find "Mr Cricket", George Poplewell is confident he knows who would win. "He has a highly muscular and athletic frame and is in the same category as Daley Thompson. He's almost the perfect athletic specimen."

In Mr Poplewell's Brave New World of somatotyping, that assessment is encoded as 2-6-3 beside the name of DILLEY, GRAHAM ROY. Every player on the books of the Kent Country Cricket Club has been processed and the scientists are culogising over the shape of the 24-year-old fast bowler Graham Dilley. It is doubtful if any other cricketer in England could match his rating.

George Poplewell is Director of Physical Education at Kent University and he is also coach to the British Weightlifting team. With the help of an orthopaedic consultant and a physiotherapist, he is masterminding a new training technique for cricketers based upon somatotyping.

"It's the science of pairing physical build with temperament," he explained. "We draw up a chart for each player and work out a series of special diets and exercises for their particular body shape. When the players reach their ideal weight it's written into their contracts that they must stick to it."

Old-time cricketers calling at the university gymnasium in Canterbury to watch Kent training would wince. With sweat pouring from the players as they indulge in something called "explosive strength", say thoughts of coming out of retirement would be quickly dispelled.

"I must admit," said Mr Poplewell, "that several distinguished former first-class cricketers have been horrified at what we're doing. But the game has changed and this 'explosive strength' routine is devised specially for the one-day game. It gives the players the ability to drive with their least def-

gravity and cover space quickly. They need speed, strength and explosiveness to get their bats in when there's a run-out pending, or to whip out to the boundary to retrieve the ball."

Derek Underwood grinned and grudgingly nodded in agreement. Now 37 and with nearly 20,000 first-class overs behind him, no doubt a routine called "conserving energy" had crossed his mind.

The players, in the main, have adapted well to this new cricket science. A fitness fanatic, Alan Knott positively enjoys it and most of the younger players seem to relish the training. But the big success has been Dilley. In the past his attitude has been questioned and he has come in for some unwarranted barracking from supporters. Now he is beginning to silence the critics.

Natural plus

"He has been exemplary," Mr Poplewell said. "He's lost over a stone. He's in great shape and all his rhythm and confidence are oozing back. He's a natural and there's nothing to stop him going right to the top with his positive attitude."

The new Dilley started to emerge in South Africa in the winter. "Fitness is an epidemic out there," he said. "I felt so well I just wanted to run and play sport. I worked hard and felt much better."

He now weighs 15st and, if anything, feels he may even be a little too fit and not quite heavy enough for his 6ft 3½ in frame. As he watched Dilley bowl impressively in the nets, the former Kent and England captain, Colin Cowdrey, sounded a warning note.

"You can overdo it. It's easy to become obsessed with fitness. Fast bowlers like Dilley don't want to scale down too much. There wasn't a lot of science around in my time. Remember Fred Trueman? He was pretty broad in the beam... and he wasn't a bad bowler."



Dilley: a natural alpha?

The slimmer Dilley will also try a new psychological approach to his game. In the past, so many people advised him about his action he became confused. This season he aims to bowl the way he wants. He said: "I'm also going out there to enjoy it... and win something for Kent. If I get my Test place back, then that's fine."

According to Mr Poplewell, that kind of positive thinking all comes from Dilley's new feeling of well-being. He is optimistic that it will spread through the team. "They've already got the skill and knowledge and we hope we've added the extra dimension." And if Kent can recapture some of the glory of the 1970s, when they won 12 trophies, it will not be without a certain irony. Mr Poplewell is a Yorkshireman.

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Requires a competent 'Switched on' Secretary. Located within a 2 minute walk of Vauxhall Station you will be working in brand new premises. Excellent shorthand & organisational ability essential. German an advantage but not essential, likewise with an interest in cars. Salary negotiable but up to £9,000+ other benefits for the correct person. Ring, in first instance Mr P. Smith, Company Secretary on 01-587 6000

SECRETARY/PA

to Chief Executive of Wine Importers and distributors in W1. Typing and shorthand in English and Spanish essential (French useful). Knowledge of telex. Applicants should preferably have professional experience. An interest in wine is advantageous. Initial salary around £7,000. Wine allowance, private medical insurance, pension scheme. Applications including CV should be marked confidential and addressed to

MRS A KENEFECK
c/o NKR LTD, 33 BRUTON ST, W1

DIVERSIFIED INTERESTS

£7,500 - £8,000
If you are down to the fascinating world of investments but prior to work in the West End, a small, fast growing company in St. James's needs another Secretary to join them. Their portfolio is varied including chemical, pharmaceutical and high technology and they are looking for someone who is well-organised and presented with good skills (incl. Audio) but above all who has a happy disposition and enthusiasm. A level education. Age 25-35. Please telephone Joanna Ashmore on 01-493 8787

GORDON YATES LTD.,
35 Old Bond Street, W.1.
(Recruitment Consultants)

FINANCIAL OPPORTUNITY

UP TO £8500
A really major job exists working for the City Merchant Bank for a Secretary/PA with excellent skills (100/50) and who wishes to expand their career. The job is exciting and varied including chemical, pharmaceutical and high technology and they are looking for someone who is well-organised and presented with good skills (incl. Audio) but above all who has a happy disposition and enthusiasm. A level education. Age 25-35. Please telephone Joanna Ashmore on 01-493 8787

Senior Secretaries

£7,500 + MORTGAGE, BANKING ETC
This job offers variety, super surroundings and first class benefits. As PA / Sec to a young boss you will cover all aspects of secretarial work including travel arrangements and the day-to-day running of the company. The ideal candidate will be aged 21-25, be cheerful and hardworking and have 50 typing speed of 100/50. Wages WP experience essential.
Ring 588-3535
Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

We are an exciting young rapidly expanding Company in Hotel & Architectural Supply. We urgently need a capable person with first class secretarial skills able to delegate & take responsibility meeting clients & organising a busy showroom. Starting salary £7,000 pa with fast promotion for right person.
Tel: 01-493-7364 & speak to Lisa

PA TO THE CHAIRMAN

£8,000
Our client a very successful Advertising Agency, seeks a Senior Secretary/PA and a Senior Secretary/PA. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's secretarial department. Salary £8,000 per annum. Please send CV to: David, 18 Grosvenor Street, London W1 3AB.

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 8070

MAYFAIR

We are a small investment banking firm looking for TWO secretaries. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's secretarial department. Salary £7,000 per annum. Please send CV to: David, 18 Grosvenor Street, London W1 3AB.

PA/CONF. ORG.

International organization seeks PA with initiative and administrative ability to organize meetings. Must be able to travel, fluent in French and Spanish, persons excellent writing and communication skills and good typing speeds. Phone Diane 011 431 1233

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La crème de la crème

appears every day and is featured on

Wednesdays and Thursdays

For details or to book your

advertisement ring

01-278 9161

General Appointments

The Reference Division is one of the world's great research libraries and maintains an extensive collection of the world's important printed material in all subject fields. It is organised in 4 main Departments and its services include reference, photocopying, catalogue publications and exhibitions.

A new post has been established to control the planning and implementation of the technical processes of preservation, and transfer of material from one medium to another including management of research, training and scholarly investigation into materials and printing. The Director will be responsible for over 350 staff, and for managing annual expenditure of over £5m.

Candidates will be expected to

have considerable senior managerial experience gained in libraries, the book trade or other institutions with a significant conservation programme. Sympathy with the aims and tasks of the Library is essential together with a broad knowledge of conservation. Experience in commerce or industry would also be relevant.

SALARY: £20490-£22925. Starting salary within the range according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 29 June 1983) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551.

(answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/5999.



ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

ELECTRONIC OFFICE PRODUCTS
MAJOR UK SUPPLIER
c. £16,000 p.a. plus car

A unique and prestigious sales promotion role with a leading supplier of 'IT' products. You will be responsible for the profitable development of business within a small number of institutional purchasing authorities. Ideally the man or woman appointed will be around 35, have a technical degree and excellent presentation skills coupled with confidence and authority. We shall also be looking for a minimum of four years senior negotiating experience with distributors/OEM's or major accounts in this general area. Please send your CV (no application form at this stage) in confidence to Trevor Lee who is advising on this key appointment.



E.P.I. CONSULTANTS
70 Eccleston Square, London SW1V 1PJ

Helping to make practices perfect

Lynda King Taylor
examines how solicitors
can improve
their public image

June 14 and 15 sees two separate conferences, sponsored by the Law Society for solicitors, called 'Developing and Improving your Practice'. This is the first time they have been run in London after a successful series in the regions attracted large numbers of solicitors, who are concerned about the increasing competition from suppliers of legal services who are not solicitors.

According to the Law Society, in a time of inflation and rising overheads solicitors' practices require greater cost effectiveness. Few solicitors, however, have had any management training, and though they may be technically well equipped and full of legal acumen, the actual skills of managing a business and staff relations are alien to many. It was over six years ago that Sir Geoffrey Howe, in a lecture to the Nottingham Law Society, pointed out that in the past the professions were fairly small groups of individuals serving a small clientele. In those circumstances, it was relatively easy to maintain good communications between members of a profession and their public.

But today the professions no longer serve a privileged minority and, as Sir Geoffrey pointed out, they meet the needs of, and depend upon, corporations, institutions and the public at large. Their clients are entitled to call upon them to discharge their duties, and these include assuring the client of the widest possible choice of professional advisers and the ways in which their services are rendered. Solicitors' tasks also involve the important obligation to provide a professional service which is efficient, answerable for its activities and with

fees which are closely related to the actual cost of work performed. These services must be offered in a way, and upon a scale that enables them to reach the much larger corporate and individual public which are now likely to need them.

There is failure to do this, as shown by the proliferation of legal services by those who are not solicitors, and by the competition solicitors now face in areas of work which historically have been regarded as their sole preserve. The arrival of the programmed do-it-yourself legal service is another threat to solicitors, and the profession is having to come to terms with a new view of society no longer treats the solicitor with the same unquestioned and unquestioning respect, nor regards him as awe-inspiring and omnipotent.

Aubrey Wilson, the marketing authority and main speaker at the conference, believes that solicitors lack marketing motivation, but far more fundamental "is their deep seated revulsion for the market place".

The practice of marketing need not be loud, aggressive, crass or intrusive. It is a sophisticated art, and discipline. According to Graham Lee, the secretary for professional development at the Law Society and another main speaker, it is not now a question of whether solicitors should adopt marketing concepts to assist them to

survive, and how well they will undertake the tasks involved. There is no body of knowledge, and little in the way of educational or training material to guide solicitors through marketing procedures, and so the Professional & Public relations committee of the Law Society has been running these specialized conferences on practice development.

The Law Society has recently produced a film called *Perishing Solicitors* in an attempt to destroy some of the misunderstandings it feels the general public have. But it appreciates that it is solicitors themselves who require training in improving their own image.

Graham Lee believes this means that solicitors "must study the art of marketing, and learning as they will in the course of such study that marketing of their professional services can be undertaken in a way which is perfectly consistent with the rules of professional conduct and the ethics of the profession".

New skills will be needed by solicitors if they are to survive in their competitive marketplace, and retraining is not new to industry, but to the clique of the legal profession it has come as something of a shock. Their monopoly or privileged position no longer exists, and if they are to make their services better than any competitor and market their services in a way that clients know this, then many will have to go back to school to learn the skills of running a business in the very unfair world of the 1980s.

*Further details from the Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, WC2A 1PL.

How to block the brain drain

NEWSROUND

● Unless British companies offer better remuneration packages to their top executives, they can expect to see a continued 'brain drain' into self-employment, partnerships and jobs abroad. This fact, recently highlighted by Reward Regional Surveys, was confirmed by Eurosurvey, which has been surveying 3,000 companies in five European countries, including Britain. Peter Bryant, Eurosurvey's managing director in London, said: "The United Kingdom has potentially the most risk-oriented top management in northern Europe. Seventy-one per cent of British companies in our survey believe that top management should have a stake in the equity of the company, compared with 66 per cent in France, 65 per cent in Belgium and 48 per cent in Holland. The British figure is well worth commenting on, because it shows that we must stop educating our 'risk taking' in our development and training programmes. If British companies don't support their more successful and innovative top executives, they will, of course, lose them to a brain drain that includes South Africa, as well as the United States and Europe."

● A new MBA degree is currently on offer from the Management Centre from Buckingham (UMCB). The qualification, based on the principles of "action learning", differs from conventional MBAs in that the course is built around the specific needs of the organization in which the participant is employed, and that participants are required to give an undertaking that they will continue to keep up to date after graduation. Their progress will be reviewed every five years.

Professor Gordon Wills, UMCB's principal, claims that the new degrees are more career-oriented and are "more likely to have an effect on promotional prospects". But the launch of the new qualification coincides with a survey of 80 of Britain's largest companies by Harbridge house, which claims that recruitment of MBA graduates generally continues to be "astonishingly low". Sixty per cent of the Harbridge sample preferring not to recruit MBAs at all because they demand salaries out of line with company salary

structures, apply textbook solutions to company problems and "arouse more suspicion than respect".

Further details of the UMCB MBA course are available from The Management Centre from Buckingham, Castle Street, Buckingham, Bucks MK18 1BS. A detailed investigation of the effectiveness of MBA degrees on the job market will be published in the *Horizons* column during July.

● People unable to find full-time paid work may be interested in a new journal aimed at all those who are unemployed. The journal, published by the British Unemployment Resource Network (BURN) provides up-to-date information about groups of people out of paid work seeking to meet together, fight against their isolation and find and create work. The magazine is published five times a year, and an annual subscription costs £6 for groups with funding, £3.50 for individuals or groups without funding, and £1.50 for unemployed people. For further details contact Andrew Howell, BURN, c/o Birmingham Settlement, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham B19 3RL.

CJA RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No. 887374

A key appointment - opportunity to build a corporate finance team from scratch in London - scope exists to become a 'Country Manager' within the short/medium term.



CORPORATE FINANCE OFFICER

LONDON **£35,000 - £40,000**
MERCHANT BANKING ARM OF A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL BANK
For this appointment, caused by international growth, we invite applications from corporate finance executives, aged 25-35, who have acquired at least 3 years practical experience in new issues and the Eurobond market in either London and/or New York. Candidates preferably will have a working knowledge of an additional European language, particularly French and/or Spanish or German. Responsibilities will cover advising Government and corporate clients on swaps, swap deals and structuring new packages in the Eurobond market. Initially up to 40% overseas travel will be necessary. The successful candidate will be called upon to build up a really powerful corporate finance team within 6-24 months. Initial salary negotiable, £35,000 - £40,000 + car, pension, subsidised mortgage facility, assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference CPO 4175/TT, to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374. FAX: 01-588 3521.

* Please only contact us if you are applying for the above position

Planning Inspectorate

An important role in decision-making

All candidates must be corporate members of RTP, RBA, ICE, J Mure, or RICS; or be registered architects; or be lawyers called or admitted in England, Scotland or Northern Ireland.
SALARY (under review): Inspector £12695 - £15035; Senior Inspector £14375 - £18900. Starting salary may be above the minimum for the grade. Promotion prospects.
For full details and an application form (to be returned by 27 June 1983) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/392/4.

Departments of the Environment and Transport

BRITISH MUSEUM

Candidates with appropriate academic qualifications, must have substantial administrative and financial experience at a senior level, preferably in a Museum or similar institution.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

The Deputy Director of the British Museum has recently retired from the post and the Trustees wish to appoint a successor at the earliest opportunity. The successful candidate will assist the Director in the general management of the Museum, with particular responsibility for budgetary and financial control, staff, and the works and services of the Museum.

SALARY: £23075 - £24405. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.
For further details and an application form (to be returned by 29 June 1983) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/6001/1.

AIRLINE STAFF REQUIRED

Reservation/Ticketing Agents - Traffic & Cargo Assistants
Accounts Assistants - Stenographers/Typists
Telephone Operators - General Clerks/Messengers

For the first 3 categories:-

Minimum qualifications - 'O' level with 3/4 years travel trade experience or 'A' level with a minimum of 1 year's travel trade experience.

For the other three categories educational qualifications relaxable.

Applicants must be under 26 years of age - in exceptional cases the age limit may be relaxed to 30 years.

Employment will be initially at the lowest grade with prospects of advancement. Benefits currently include holiday pay, pension scheme, London Weighting Allowance and eligibility for free/concessional air travel. In addition shift allowance will be paid to staff required to work early/late or at weekends. Staff may be required to work overtime due to operational reasons and will be paid at the applicable rate.

Applications to be forwarded with C.V. before 10th June 1983 to the Asst. Administration Manager, Air-India, 17/18, New Bond Street, London W1Y 0BD.

All applications should clearly indicate in top right hand corner only one of the above six posts the application is intended to cover.

AIR-INDIA

WHICH CAREER SUITS BEST?

Professional Guidance and Assessment for all ages.
15-24 yrs: Courses, Careers
25-34 yrs: Progress, Changes
35-44 yrs: Review, 2nd Careers
Full details in free brochure:
CAREER ANALYSTS
90 Gloucester Place, W1
01-583 5452 (24 hrs)

1066 AND D DAY

Knowledgeable person required between 1.1th June and 2nd July to lead visits and give a series of talks about the military "History of Normandy". Willing to be car driver. Small fee + free holiday or travel or travel. Please telephone Harriet Chayton on

HERTFORD 59034.

JOHN SCHOOL LEAVER with previous interest in electronics and video required. Documentary and technical film/video production company. No actual qualifications but evidence of willingness to work unsupervised. Attractively low wages but definite possibility of employment when evidence. Box No. 60000 The Times.

THE WHITE HORSE on Parsons Road, Collier's Park, Weymouth, Dorset DT4 1LH.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

Private international investment company seeks

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE

to manage a team, then to be in a senior capacity and well as a manager. Salary and bonus by appointment. Write with full C.V. to
Box 0215H The Times

CHARTERED SURVEYOR

Worcestershire

Branch Manager for large firm of estate agents to manage successful branch office in pleasant country town. Vacancy arises due to expansion. Residential experience essential, prospects excellent, car provided.

ANDREW GRANT

FALGGS

58/54 FORGATE ST., WORCESTER

0905-24477

Executive Appointments

WATER COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY

The Association which was established in 1885 to represent the interests of Statutory Water Companies, is seeking a Director and Secretary to succeed the existing holder of this appointment who will retire at the end of the year. The Association will have increasing responsibilities in its co-ordinating role for the Water Companies in the implementation of the Water Act 1983 and the Director and the Secretary will be responsible to the Council of the Association and will, in practice, report to the Chairman.

The person to be appointed should have a knowledge of statutory bodies and Government Departments and be used to working with Committees. Although not essential, it is desirable that the person should be a qualified solicitor. Salary £25,000 p.a. plus pension rights and provision for a car. Applications should be submitted in writing to: - Director and Secretary, Water Companies' Association, 14 Great College Street, London, SW1P 3RX on or before 24th June, 1983.

University of London

(British Postgraduate Medical Federation)

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY (Queen Square)

Applications are invited for the post of

SECRETARY OF THE INSTITUTE

Vacant on 30th September 1983. Starting salary £12,520 (under review) plus London Weighting of £1,150.

The Institute is engaged in postgraduate teaching and research, in close association with the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases. The Secretary is the Chief administrative officer. An important aspect of the post is the promotion of an environment in which research staff can give of their best. Applications to be sent to the Secretary, Institute of Neurology, The National Hospital, Queen Square, London WC1N 3BG. From whom particulars may be obtained.

Closing date for applications 9 June, 1983.

General Appointments

DEEPWOOD MINING CO. LTD. CHIEF PETROLEUM GEOLOGIST

Deepwood Mining Co Ltd, an independent private company, currently holds an exclusive interest in three Onshore Oil and Gas Exploration Licences and has a policy of vigorous and effective expansion within the industry.

The company seeks the services of a Chief Petroleum Geologist able to provide comprehensive expertise in all aspects of prospect generation, exploration and evaluation underwritten by 6 to 8 years of demonstrably successful involvement together with an awareness of modern techniques.

A highly competitive remuneration package will be offered. Applications in the strictest confidence, together with full CV, should be marked "C.P.G." and addressed to:

DEEPWOOD

Deepwood Mining Co Ltd,
Deepwood House, 75 Dale Road,
Matlock, Derbyshire, DE4 3LT.

Estates Governors Alleyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich.

Appointment of

Secretary & General Manager.

Chartered Surveyor required to fill the above vacancy. Candidates must be experienced in estate management and legislation affecting it. Ability to deal with staff, lessees and general public at all levels essential. Excellent salary and usual benefits. Apply in writing under confidential cover for application form and job specification to:-

G. V. White, FRICS
Acting Secretary and General Manager
Estate Office, The Old College
Dulwich, SE21 7AE
Closing date June 24th.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL requires an EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

In the Middle East Research Department at the International Secretariat in London.

The Executive Assistant assists the Researcher and works with Amnesty International's adoption groups and membership, providing information on human rights issues in the Middle East.

Background knowledge of the Middle East (including North Africa), ability to type, good Arabic and English essential; French desirable. Salary £7834.00 per annum (gross) (fixed).

For a detailed job specification and application form send a large size to:

The Personnel Department, Amnesty International, 10 Southamton Street, London WC2E 7HF, or ring 01-636 7788 ext 289.

Closing date for the return of completed application forms: 27 June 1983.

FINANCIAL PLANNING ASSISTANT

C £6,250 PLUS BENEFITS

INTASUN HOLIDAYS LTD - part of a highly successful quoted public group - wish to recruit a young and ambitious graduate to assist in the development of computerised financial models, based at the company's head office in Bromley, Kent. He or she will be:

- ★ Able to demonstrate a sound academic record in mathematics, engineering, computing, all the physical sciences.
- ★ Willing to work hard, develop new skills and take responsibility.
- ★ Comfortable working in an informal but fast-paced and demanding environment.

Applications in writing with full CV to Mrs W. Hammond, Intasun Holidays Ltd, Intasun House, Cromwell Ave, Bromley, Kent.

Banking & Accountancy Appointments

University of Bradford

ASSISTANT

FINANCE OFFICER

SENIOR

ACCOUNTANCY ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced Accountants for these two posts in the Finance Office for a wide range of duties including the accounting and non-pay budgeting of the University. Applicants should have a number of years of experience of allied work in a public service or other large organisation.

The Senior Accountancy Assistant post is suitable for a younger individual with recent experience and with enthusiasm and initiative. The duties will include accountancy, preparation and control of budgets and reorganisable grants and contracts.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the scale £10,670 - £13,200 - £16,100 p.a. for the senior post and £11,110 - £13,650 for the second post (both scales under review).

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Secretary, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP to whom applications, naming three referees, should be sent by 20 June 1983.

Media Appointments

NOTTINGHAM PLAYHOUSE

(invites applications for the post of)

Theatre Director

This important and responsible position requires the candidate to be widely experienced in the profession. A salary in excess of £10,000 is negotiable.

For details of the appointment and further information please write to: The Secretary, Nottingham Theatre Trust Ltd, Hazelmere House, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham, NG1 5AF.

Closing date for applications: 25 June, 1983.

International Appointments

WANTED

ADVERTISING ACCOUNT EXECUTIVES / ART DIRECTOR FOR SAUDI ARABIA & THE U.S.A.

Middle Eastern Advertising Agency with offices in Jeddah and New York has vacancies for:

- (a) One Account Executive with at least 5 years experience in advertising for Saudi Arabia.
- (b) One Art Director with at least 5 years experience for Saudi Arabia.
- (c) One Account Executive with 5 years experience for our office in New York, U.S.A.

Knowledge and experience in the Saudi Market will be considered a plus factor. Attractive salaries and benefits offered. The Agency will be in London around Mid-June for interview of applicants.

Applications will be treated confidentially. Please send resume and references enclosed to:

MAI ADVERTISING INC. 545 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017

RENTALS

COMPUTER ADVERTISING

COMPUTER PROMOTION - **Advertiser**
Starting salary \$7,200. **Advertiser**
experience in personal **Advertiser**
writing. **Advertiser** **Advertiser**
Advertising experience and **Advertiser**
writing. **Advertiser** **Advertiser**
to Torus Systems, London **Advertiser**
271 - 270 **Advertiser**
Hampshire, London W6. **Advertiser**

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, early 20's, bilingual
level education, presently at uni-
versity in U.S.A., interested in em-
ployment of computer. **Advertiser**
advice appreciated, please write A
Yantrus, Vancouver, **Advertiser**.

ATTRACTIVE LADY with BA (me-
dicine) & sales ability, with 4 years ex-
perience in sales, seeks a position in
sales or marketing. **Advertiser**

31-794 1125

PUBLIC NOTICES

INVESTIGATION BY THE MONROVIA AND MERCER COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STRATEGIC POLICE PLANNING

To: May, 1983, Lord Cockfield, Secretary of State for Trade Relations and Commerce and Members of the House of Commons for investigating and reporting on the provisions of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act 1979 the proposed action of the British Petroleum Company Limited and the Shell International Petroleum PLC. The Commission was set up on 19 November, 1982.

Information regarding the investigation wishing to give information or know on the progress of the investigation may be made as follows:

Monrovia and Mercer Commission
New Court, 41, Cannon Street,
London, WC2A 3JT.

CHARITY COMMISSION
General Office: The Royal Sewal Centre
100, Strand, London WC2R 2PH
Sectors and AIRWAYS
The Charity Commissioners have issued a notice for the public to see that 100, Strand, London, WC2R 2PH, is the new address for the Charity Commission. SWIFT can use 20219-ALB11.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity: The Society for the Relief of the Poor
The Charity Commissioners have issued a notice for the public to see that 100, Strand, London, WC2R 2PH, is the new address for the Charity Commission. SWIFT can use 20219-ALB11.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of PELDENE Ltd. a
Order of the High Court dated the

100

WOLFGANG & A COMMITTEE OF
WOLFGANG & A COMMITTEE OF
Dated about May 1983.

AUCTIONS & ANTIQUES

THE UNDERSTANDING TERMS are
established by a Swiss National Top
ographer books in French, German,
Switzerland/Germany/Austria, and
Switzerland/Germany/Austria, and
condition will be taken into account
50%.

Chassis is prepared to turn out
bankers reference and also make
apportionment.

Details to Daniel Aumann, Chairman
of the Swiss National Topographer
Switzerland.

Also, small hand-written
books respective of condition. Also
writing those prints prior to circa
1910.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING
SITUATIONS

YOUNG PERSON required for
restaurant shop managers, general
assistant, American and German
cuisine, domestic and hand-writing.
Accommodation provided. Apply in
writing with correct CV to Stanley

Use gardens.
£375 p.w.

[illegible]

required to
a from beginn
forward consid

CHESTER, surroundings of 60 ACRES.
Large detached house, 12 bedrooms,
large kitchen, breakfast room, lounge,
study, dining room, billiard room, bar,
utility room, double garage, swimming
pool, tennis court, 100 ft. x 100 ft. pool.
Offers £99,000. Tel. 01753 812222.

CHESHIRE, Cheshire, Great Thornton
71502

PROPERTY WANTED

TENNIS PLAYERS urgently need flats/houses to rent, 2-4 weeks June and July. Please contact Mr. J. A. Gifford, London, Port Properties 235 3000.

URGENTLY REQUIRED BY AMERICAN
owner/tenant's party, up to 2000 pw,
business management TBA 2123.

EXHIBITIONS

WE FIND ART & ANTIQUES FAIR
Dealers, London, 1st-11th June
Oxford Circus, 10.00-6.00 pm
For ex. All items for sale and vetted
by experts. Admission free. A Theatre
from 12.00-1.00 pm daily only
(Monday). Admission £2.

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or 3333**

write to:

44-38861-1000
J. Edgar Hoover

daytime
(number)



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davale

BBC 1

- 00.00 **Cartoon** A service of news, headlines, traffic, sport and weather information that can be received with, or without, a teletext set.
- 30.00 **Breakfast Time** with Nick Ross and Frank Bough. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news at 8.45, 9.15, 9.45 and 10.15; 10.30: **Keep It** between 8.45 and 10.00. The morning papers at 7.30 and 8.30; and **Horoscope** (8.30-8.45); **Closedown** at 9.05.
- 10.05 **Election Call** Phone-in to the Ecology Party (Tel. 01 580 4411).
- 30.00 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Sam Marshall. 1.02 Financial Report. And sub-titled news.
- 05.00 **Our Undersea World: The Scallops Alternative** How these delicious shellfish are reared in protection on the sea-bed. 1.45 **Mr. Bean**: 2.00 **You and Me**.
- 1.15 **Film: Some People** (1982). Pleasantly optimistic drama with the late Kenneth More being helped to three rock entertainers who have struck a wacky note. With Ray Brooks, David Andrews and David Hemmings. Director: Clive Donner. 3.45 **Tom and Jerry** cartoon.
- 1.35 **Play School: Michael** Sub on a story 'Today' (10.30-11.00). 4.20 **The Drak Park cartoon**: 4.40 **Held**: Episode 9 of this 26-part serial based on the children's classic (1).
- 5.05 **John Craven's Newsround**: 5.10 **Blue Peter**: Today's edition includes an obituary of J.I. Blue Peter's seven-year-old silver spotted tabby cat. This replaces the scheduled item on the true Robinson Crusoe.
- 5.40 **News** with Jan Leeming. 6.00 **South East at Six**: 6.25 **National**. Includes a phone-in to David Steel, the Liberal leader.
- 7.00 **Tomorrow's World**: Science and technology magazine.
- 7.25 **Top of the Pops**: Jimmy Savile and his band introduce this live edition.
- 8.00 **Fame**: Doris is having weight problems in this latest instalment of the drama series about the New York High School for Performing Arts. Meanwhile, the slender Coco is seeing what she can do about landing a role in a movie. Eric Gipson plays Coco and Valeri Landsburg is Doris.
- 8.50 **Points of View**: Jimmy Savile's letters are given the Barry Took treatment.
- 9.00 **Party Election Broadcast** by the Labour Party.
- 9.10 **News** with Michael Buerk. Plus **Fred Emery** with a Campaign Report, spotlighting the main political happenings of the day.
- 9.50 **Jury**: The drama series about the lives of individual members of a jury hearing a rape case continues with the story of the builder's labourer (Richard Piper) who is totally aware that his wife (Stacey Tendler) is lonely and unhappy and tired of having to carry the burden of looking after three demanding children. The jury hears about the progress of the trial and the progress of the lives of the jury members.
- 10.40 **Question Time**: Another lively session of questions and answers with Sir Robin Day in the chair and Denis Healey, Lord Parkinson and William Roache making up the team. From Birmingham.
- 11.45 **News** headlines. And weather prospects for Friday.

TV-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain**: Includes flashbacks to the Coronation Day, 1953, and clips from the new Star Wars movie. Return of the Jedi. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 9.00; Sport at 8.45 and 9.15; **Cartoon** at 8.55; Morning papers with David Rappaport at 7.05; competition at 7.25 and 8.25; **Electoral special** at 7.30; TV spot at 8.35; **Style** by Judy (Sport) Loren at 8.57; **Closedown** at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.30 **Sesame Street** with The Muppet: 10.30 **Film: King Arthur** was a Gentleman (1942) Modesty made British comedy, with Arthur Askey as the soldier who leaves too heavily on what he believes is Escalator.
- 12.00 **Gammon and Spaulding** with Valerie Pitts: 12.10 **Get up and go** with Beryl Reid; 12.30 **The Sullivan**: serial about an Australian family.
- 1.00 **News**: 1.20 **Thames area** news; 1.30 **Crown Court**: We learn the verdict in the case of an alleged assault on a department store Father Christmas (1).
- 2.00 **A Place**: Studio guest is Antonia Fraser. And viewers look back on Coronation Day - June 2, 1953.
- 2.30 **Racing from Epsom**: We see the 2.35, and 3.10 (The Coronation Cup) and the 3.40.
- 4.00 **Children's ITV**: Gammon and Spaulding (1); 4.15 **Double or Nothing** cartoon; 4.20 **Post**: Young viewers' letters are replied to by Sue Robbie; 4.30 **Rowan's Report**: Yvonne Carter, the long-distance swimmer, aged 15, is interviewed by Nick Toward; 4.45 **Home**: Drama series set in an Australian country welfare home.
- 5.15 **Emmerdale Farm**: The Yorkshire countryside serial.
- 5.45 **News** from ITN: 6.00 **Thames area** news; 6.25 **Help**: Community relations.
- 6.35 **Thames Sport**: local, national and international sports coverage.
- 7.00 **Knight Rider**: A terrorist gang kidnap Bonnie and make her re-programme KITT to rob and to kill. One of the car's targets is none other than Michael Knight himself (David Hasselhoff).
- 8.00 **Mindart** (George Cole), briefly looked up in a police call, finds himself at the centre of an Anglo-German police investigation into drugs smuggling. Tary (Dennis Waterman) hits on a novel way to effect Arthur's release. With Frederick Jaeger (1).
- 9.00 **Party Election Broadcast** by the Labour Party.
- 9.10 **Michael Barrymore**: the final programme in this series featuring the new comedian with the new style. Tonight, we learn why he asks some of the studio audience to quit the premises. Jade sings a new song called *Liar*.
- 9.40 **TV Eye**: Alastair Burnet, in the latest of his pre-election interviews, goes right to the top. He talks to Sir Robin Thatcher. News from ITN. And Thames news headlines.
- 10.45 **No Excuses**: Episode four of the drama series about a rock singer (Charlotte Cornwell) tonight there are some human explosions at the bonfire party.
- 11.45 **The New Avengers**: Soviet agent Perov (Peter Jeffrey) pretends to commit suicide to return home to face the music after a botched operation. But, despite his cremation, he is still around (1).
- 12.40 **Close**: Sir Phillips reads from John Galt's Annals of the Parish.

LIVING APART TOGETHER (Channel 4, 9.40pm), written and directed by Charles Gormley, is about a present-day Glasgow rendered almost anonymous by the fact that its characters are denizens of the pop music world, and we all know how well they manage to knock down regional barriers through the monotonous exercise of their universal rhythm and language. It can only cast a real-life pop singer and composer, B.A. Robertson, as its hero, a pop singer and composer whose wife packs her bags and walks out on him because she has had enough. But how long enough only to pop into bed with another woman, he sets out in search of her. It is a thin story, played for comedy, and Mr Gormley has written some good lines (when we manage to hear them, that is, over the prevailing din). I like his wry attitude

CHOICE

towards the instant stardom that is a feature of the pop scene. "He's really famous," says one awestruck fan of his pop idol. "No," retorts his pop companion. "It's a weeks and weeks before he's really famous." There are many other such shafts. Mr Robertson, does not strike me as having any special qualities as singer or tunesmith, but he writes strong lyrics. If he ever decided to quit the pop music world, he would have little difficulty finding employment as an actor. A bit of a solemn school. The wife is played, somewhat vaguely by Barbara Kellermann.

Radio highlights: Ted Hughes has adapted Seneca's play OEDIPUS (Radio 3, 8.00pm) in a

version that gives Martin Jarvis the main role and Simon Phillips the part of Jocasta. John Rowe plays Creon. The music is by Iona Seakatz. This is the first of a Seneca double. His THEYESTES (starring Denis Quilley) can be heard on Radio 3 next Sunday, in Jane Elder's translation.

DEGREES OF HUMOUR (Radio 4, 12.27), the first of four features marking the centenary of the Cambridge University Footlights Dramatic Club, had out on the air two days ahead of BBC's celebration (Saturday night, 9.55).

Today, we hear extracts from Footlights and May Week revues introduced by Griff Rhys Jones. Famous voices include those of Clive James, David Frost, Graham Chapman and Rod Bruckman.

BBC 2

- 6.05 **Open University** (until 8.10): Maths: quadratic equations; 6.30 **Introducing Electronics**; 6.55 **Bricks**: Manufacturing the bricks; 7.20 **Social Sciences**: Foundation Course; 7.45 **Electricity** (1).
- 10.30 **Play School** (see BBC 1 entry for 3.55); **Closedown** at 10.55.
- 5.10 **Handicapped in the Community**: An Open University film about the handicapped as played by the environment.
- 5.35 **Second Sight**: A second chance to see this concept by UB 40, which was recently featured in the Sound in Concert series (1).
- 6.20 **Dear Heart**: Teenager's programme, with a magazine format. This is the publication's first issue.
- 6.45 **News** with sub-titles.
- 6.50 **Fancy Feet**: Why the quality of the salt water is so important if you want to be a fish. The topic tonight is law and order.
- 7.00 **Channel Four News**, and weather forecast for Friday.
- 8.00 **The Dick Van Dyke Show**: A great hit on both sides of the Atlantic when shown during the 1960s, this comedy series returns for a new run. Co-stars Mr Van Dyke (playing a writer of tv comedy shows) and Mary Tyler Moore (as his wife).
- 8.30 **After Image**: Arts magazine. Tonight's items include a contribution from the fringe theatre group called Forward Fantasy whose playlet *The Birdwatchers* deals humorously with obsession, ritual and mutual abuse. Plus the stand-up comedian Paul Davis, and a short comedy sketch of Judy Blume's outrageous jewelry.
- 9.00 **Soap**: The further misadventures of the Tates and the Campbells. Tonight, Danny turvly returns to the bosom of his family only to fall foul of some members. And Bob, Chuck's dumpy character continues to plague the two families (1).
- 9.30 **Party Election Broadcast** by the Labour Party.
- 9.40 **Film on Four: Living Apart Together**. Charles Gormley has written (and directs) this comedy with a high level of rock and roll music starring the Scots pop singer and composer B.A. Robertson (making his acting debut). It is set in Glasgow, and is the tale of a singer-songwriter's search for the wife (Barbara Kellermann) who has walked out on him. Co-starring Judi Trott.
- 11.25 **The Election 500**: We discover where the main political parties stand in relation to the issues or issues discussed in the first part of the programme at 5.30 with Shirley Williams and Roy Hattersley.
- 12.10 **What the Papers Say**: The text and headlines analysed by Mary Steadman.
- 12.20 **Election broadcast** by National Front.
- 10.35 **Newsnight** includes Campaign 83.
- 11.35 **Open University** (until 12.20)

CHANNEL 4

- 5.00 **Countdown**: Words and numerals game, presented by Richard Whitley, with Giles Brandreth as referee.
- 5.30 **The Election 500**: Another programme in this series in which 500 representative voters from the North-West are brought face to face with experts to discuss key election issues under the chairmanship of Gus Macdonald (see also the 11.25pm entry). The topic tonight is law and order.
- 6.30 **Gardeners' Calendar**: The month is June, the place is the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens at Wisley, in Surrey, and the narrator is Hurrell Gordon. Five of the society's experts (flowers, vegetables, fruit, glasshouses, and trials) impart some invaluable advice to gardeners, whether beginner or expert.
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Radio 4

- 6.00 **News Briefing**.
6.10 **Farming Today**. 6.25 **Shipping Forecast**.
6.30 **Today**, including 6.45 **Prayer for the Day**. 6.55, 7.05 **Weather**. 7.10, 8.00 **News**. 7.25, 8.25 **Sport**. 7.45 **Thought for the Day**. 8.57 **Weather**.
9.00 **News**.
9.05 **Electoral Call** - 01-580 4411 (lines open for callers to the Open University's election broadcast with BBC1).
10.00 **News**.
10.05 **Fat Man at Work**: Tom Vernon explores some other's working life... At the Matings, the first of a new series of plays by the same author. The topic tonight is law and order.
10.45 **Day Service**.
11.00 **News**.
11.05 **Don Quixote** is Not Dead: one man's attempt to recreate the architectural and mystic glory of a Spanish past.
11.15 **News**.
11.20 **The Archers**. 1.55 **Shipping**.
2.00 **Woman's Hour**.
3.00 **News**.

Radio 3

- 6.05 **Weather**.
7.00 **News**.
7.05 **Morning Concert**: Pedro de Arnedo. Haydn (Quartet in E flat, Op 35 No 2). Bach, Couperin (1).
8.00 **News**.
8.05 **Morning Concert** (continued): Fux, Antonio Vivaldi, Tallis, Vaughan Williams (Fantasia in a Treble by Thomas Tallis).
9.00 **News**.
9.05 **Thames Valley**: Composer: Handel (includes Chances Anthem; As pants the heart).
10.00 **Leslie Howard** conducting *Hamlet*. Dvorak: 78 rpm recording.
11.00 **Schumann**, Beethoven, Glazunov/Alexander Baillie (cello) and Kathryn Sturrock (piano).
11.50 **Strauss and Stiebel**: BBC Philharmonic Orchestra. The Sibelius symphony No 2 (1).
1.00 **News**.
1.05 **Manchester Summer Recital** (new series), recital by David Winer, of piano pieces by Brahms, including *Rhapsody in G minor*, Op 79, No 2 (1).
2.00 **The Creation**: Haydn's oratorio sung in a new English translation by Nicholas Conradi with Judith Lennox, Nigel Rogers and David Thomas as (1).
3.50 **Schubert**: Chamber music: Octet (1).
4.55 **News**.
5.00 **Matinee Concert**. Includes a saxophone at 6.10 (1).
6.30 **Bandstand**: Portsmouth Citadel Band. Eric Leighton, Wilfred Heaton, Brian Bower, Eric Seal (1).
7.00 **Northern Sinfonia** of England: Handel's *Samson* in C minor, Op 6, No 5. Michael (Archie) Bell (1).
8.00 **Oedipus** by Seneca. The version by Nicholas Conradi with Judith Lennox, Nigel Rogers and David Thomas as (1).
9.25 **The World**: Settings by Stanford. 10.15 **Musical**: In Our Time. Edward Cowie, Colin Matthews. Includes first broadcast performance of Matthews' *Night Music* (1).
11.00 **News**.
11.05 **Ken Bruce**: 7.30 **Terry Wogan** including 9.30 **Benson and Hedges** Semi-Final Draw: 11.00 **Jimmy**.

Radio 3

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7.00 **News**.
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11.00 **News**.
11.05 **Ken Bruce**: 7.30 **Terry Wogan** including 9.30 **Benson and Hedges** Semi-Final Draw: 11.00 **Jimmy**.

Radio 1

- 6.00 **Adrian John**. 7.00 **Mike Read**. 8.00 **Simon Bates**. 9.00 **John Peel**. 10.00 **John Peel**. 11.00 **John Peel**. 12.00 **John Peel**. 1.00 **John Peel**. 2.00 **John Peel**. 3.00 **John Peel**. 4.00 **John Peel**. 5.00 **John Peel**. 6.00 **John Peel**. 7.00 **John Peel**. 8.00 **John Peel**. 9.00 **John Peel**. 10.00 **John Peel**. 11.00 **John Peel**. 12.00 **John Peel**. 1.00 **John Peel**. 2.00 **John Peel**. 3.00 **John Peel**. 4.00 **John Peel**. 5.00 **John Peel**. 6.00 **John Peel**. 7.00 **John Peel**. 8.00 **John Peel**. 9.00 **John Peel**. 10.00 **John Peel**. 11.00 **John Peel**. 12.00 **John Peel**. 1.00 **John Peel**. 2.00 **John Peel**. 3.00 **John Peel**. 4.00 **John Peel**. 5.00 **John Peel**. 6.00 **John Peel**. 7.00 **John Peel**. 8.00 **John Peel**. 9.00 **John Peel**. 10.00 **John Peel**. 11.00 **John Peel**. 12.00 **John Peel**. 1.00 **John Peel**. 2.00 **John Peel**. 3.00 **John Peel**. 4.00 **John Peel**. 5.00 **John Peel**. 6.00 **John Peel**. 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Poll swing provides boost for Steel

Continued from page 1

that the Alliance presented a greater threat than Labour."

Mr Parkinson was dismissive. He would not contemplate the possibility that the Alliance would be the major opposition force. It just would not happen. "I believe the Labour Party will obtain a substantially larger vote than the Alliance. I would expect to see the Labour vote start to creep up, unless they continue with their apparent intention of committing suicide in public."

The Conservative chairman said that Mr Alan Beth, the Liberal chief whip, appearing alongside Mr Jenkins earlier, had rightly pointed out that there was a substantial core of Labour-held seats where the Alliance was going to make no progress at all.

He repeated the statistic that the 80 seats where the Alliance think they have a chance, are all Conservative, therefore Alliance activities are still good news for the Labour Party. If the Alliance does well, it will not be at the expense of the Labour Party.

Mr Jenkins had quoted the findings of a telephone poll conducted by Audience Selection with a random selection of 667 electors on May 27. It showed widespread support for Alliance policies on unemployment, a wages policy, and nuclear weapons.

Mr David Steel, Alliance campaign leader, said yesterday he expected the Labour vote to dip below 30 per cent by the weekend and the Alliance vote to reach 25 per cent (Michael Kuiper writes).

Alliance optimism was buoyed for the second day running by large crowds as Mr Steel's campaign bus toured the south Midlands and the Cotswolds.

In the centre of Hereford, regarded as a strong prospect, the Liberal Party leader was swamped by enthusiastic supporters.

Earlier, at a morning press conference in Cardiff, Mr Steel was questioned about the possibility of the Alliance obtaining more votes but fewer seats than the Labour Party. Such an event, he said, would make the case for proportional representation impossible to deny.



In action on Ivanorich during the International Horse Show at the White City, London, in 1967.

'A loner who drove herself unbelievably hard'

Caroline Bradley had been at the forefront of British show-jumping since she made her debut as a member of the British team at the age of 20 in 1966. Other lady riders came and went but Miss Bradley, like Pat Swayth before her, remained in the top flight for more than 15 years.

David Broome said yesterday: "She was one of the most talented jockeys we have ever produced. As a team member she would be the first to contribute... she was never

seen to fall short when team effort was required."

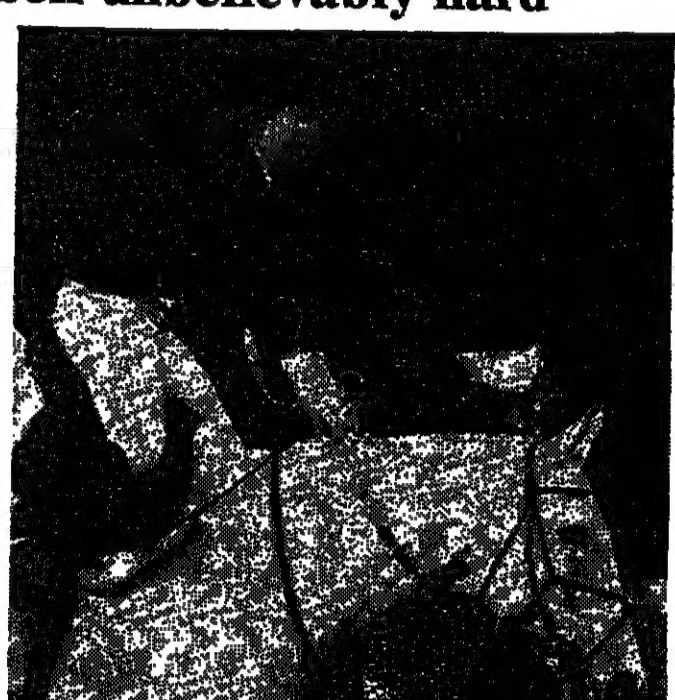
Miss Bradley and Mr Broome were members of the same team on many occasions, most significantly in 1978 when the British team won the world championships and in 1979 when the European championship.

Mr Broome said: "My first recollections of Caroline were years back at the Taunton jumping festival when she used to turn up with a little caravan and a box full of horses... here was this little girl against the world."

"But she was always a tough one to beat. If she was the last to go in a competition you could never relax."

He remembers particularly last year's ladies versus gentlemen competition at Dublin, when Miss Bradley was captain of the ladies side. The ladies' position looked hopeless as she went into the ring as last to go. "But she went in and did it, and they won."

"She was always a little bit of a loner and drove herself unbelievably hard", Mr Broome said.



On Tigre, her most successful partnership.

Caroline Bradley dies aged 37

By Rupert Morris

Caroline Bradley, one of the world's leading show jumpers, collapsed and died yesterday after competing in the Suffolk Show at Ipswich. She was 37.

Miss Bradley had been a member of Britain's world championship winning team in 1978 and was voted *Daily Express* Showwoman of the Year in 1979. Mr Ronnie Massarella, chief d'equipe of several British showjumping teams, called her "the greatest horsewoman in the history of the world".

She was generally considered to have been chiefly responsible for the disappearance of the traditional gap between men and women in showjumping. She was unmarried, and lived with her parents near Rugby.

Yesterday Miss Bradley was riding her horse Trimoco Rubber Ball to second place in the Top Score competition, sponsored by Canon cameras, when she surprised spectators by hitting the last fence.

A she dismounted she complained to her groom that she was feeling unwell, then collapsed. She died before the doctor arrived.

Princess Margaret, who was guest of honour at the show, expressed her shock and sympathy. News of her death was conveyed to other members of the Royal Family in the royal box at Epsom. Princess Anne was said to have been a close friend.

Miss Bradley achieved her greatest triumphs with the grey Tigre, which she bought in 1976 in partnership with Mr Donald Bamocks, a Midlands businessman. It was on Tigre that she won most of the coveted prizes in showjumping, including the Queen Elizabeth II Cup in 1980. She was awarded the MBE that same year.

In February, 1981, Tigre was taken away from her stables at Priors Marston by Mr Bamocks, who had bought Miss Bradley's share in the horse for £30,000 a few months previously.

The end of her partnership with Tigre meant that she was obliged to miss many major events.

The Suffolk Show was one of her favourites. Mr John Hargreaves, the show secretary, said yesterday: "It is a great tragedy. Caroline will be missed by us all. She was a very popular figure over the many years she has been associated with the Suffolk Show."

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Frank Johnson's campaign trail

An occidental 10 minutes in Oxford

So the opinion polls were showing the first signs of a move in the direction of the Alliance.

This meant that the British people, having remained calmly extreme for weeks, were at last being affected by the hysterical moderate propaganda to which they have been subjected in recent days. Many of us had feared that it would come to this.

This was how Butskellism started. Had the British stood up to Butskellism the moment he embarked on his career of conquest, the generals would almost certainly have overthrown him, and Britain would have been spared much sorrow.

So it was time to go in search yesterday of the man who sought to inherit Butskell's evil legacy: Mr David Steel. "You can catch up with him in Oxford or in Cheltenham," said one of the always-helpful officials at the National Liberal Club in London.

"He will only be ten minutes in Oxford, but at Cheltenham, he's making a speech." "I'll go to Oxford," I said.

Along the A40, the news from the car radio was of moderation sweeping the country. No extremist was safe. The polls, it seemed, were the proof. At least, this was the message being ceaselessly pumped out from the gaunt vastness of the National Liberal Club.

Ten minutes was perfectly sufficient to assess a man capable of doing this to Britain. At Cheltenham, he may be making a speech. But I had already heard his speech. I had not seen him over the more difficult distance of ten minutes.

But first, a further word about Mr Norman St John-Stevens. In some editions yesterday, Mr St John-Stevens was quoted as referring to his Liberal opponent in Cheltenham, Mr Stuart Mole, by his correct name - that is, as Mr Mole. This was incorrect. As I reported, "It is a point of honour with Mr St John-Stevens never to get quite right the name of someone of whom he disapproves."

Yet in the same paragraph, Mr St John-Stevens was in some editions quoted as referring to "Mr Mole". This should, of course, have read "Mr Hole."

The change was the result of an error in transmission. Back to Oxford. The Great Royalist city looked more defiant than ever in the glow of the first summer sun. But by the town hall there was a reminder of a darker England. A mob of moderates had gathered.

They were awaiting their leader and his band of Butskellists. It was coming in from the West from the direction of Thorpe Country.

In due course, a huge, luxuriously appointed coach full of excited photographers turned the corner. A cheer went up. The coach passed by and out of sight. This was principally because it was made up of Japanese tourists.

They took home a completely false idea of their popularity with the British. Eventually, the one and true bus arrived. This time there was silence from the crowd. It might be another Japanese ruse.

But the cameramen aboard appeared to be from the Occident, though not their equipment. Mr Steel followed the cameras into the crowd. The resultant melee bore him away in the direction of The High. I followed. Suddenly, I came face to face with the dangerous man coming the other way. Mr Steel was now moving in the direction of Cheltenham.

Surely this was not the best way to test opinion in one of our ancient universities? It could explain much about his policy on higher education. "What's it all for?" asked an undergraduate-looking youth, presumably - by his question - a philosopher.

Soon Mr Steel found himself back at the coach stop. Mr Evans Luard seized a microphone. As a Labour MP for Oxford years ago, he was a raving moderate. He seems to be some sort of SDP candidate now.

"Welcome to this great city of Oxford," he raved. "Named last night on *Newsnight* as one of the seats the Alliance expected to win."

He thrust the microphone at Mr Steel. There was a huge cheer. Mr Steel, quoted *Douglas Thomas*, *Rosevelt*, *Newsnight* and *MORI*, in ascending order of importance. To another cheer, he disappeared into the Butskellists, which moved off towards that speech in Cheltenham. A man can do a lot of damage in ten minutes.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh addresses the Royal United Services Institute, Whitehall, London, 12.30; as Patron and Trustee, 1.30; as Governor, 2.30; as Patron, 3.30; as Patron, 4.30; as Patron, 5.30; as Patron, 6.30; as Patron, 7.30; as Patron, 8.30; as Patron, 9.30; as Patron, 10.30; as Patron, 11.30; as Patron, 12.30.

Princess Margaret visits the Pro Corda Trust

The National Association of Young Chamber Music Players, Leiston Abbey House, Suffolk, 11; visits the craft workshops and young people's camp in the Thorham Estate, Suffolk, 2.30.

Exhibitions in progress

Scotland's heritage of printed books and learning, National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1, Sun 2 and 5; (until Sept 30).

New books - paperback

The Library Editor's selection of interesting books published this week: *Coling and the Courts*, by Anton Mosimann (Penguin, £5.95); *Edward Schillebeeckx*, Portrait of a Theologian, by John Bowden (SCM Press, £4.95); *Mapmakers*, Writing in a State of Siege, by Andre Brink (Faber, £3.95); *Massachusetts*, by Chris Barber (Granada, £2.50); *Promises and Fulfillment*, Palestine 1917-1948, by Arthur Koestler (Penguin, £4.50); *R. A. Butler*, and English Life, by Patrick Cosgrave (Quartet, £4.95); *Tennyson*, the Unquiet Heart, by Robert Bernard Martin (Faber, £2.95); *The English Novel*, from the earliest days to the death of Joseph Conrad, by Ford Madox Ford (Corgi, £2.95); *The Travels of Marco Polo*, the Venetian, revised from Marsden's translation and edited by Manuel Komroff (Norton, £2.95); *The Wine Roads of Europe*, by Marc and Kim Milon (Robert Nicholson, £4.95).

The papers

The Daily Express, referring to a list it has compiled of "extreme left wing Labour candidates", says: "In asking for your vote they are exploiting the traditional loyalty of Labour supporters; they do not deserve such loyalty - they ought not to get it. This is a list of those who are not wanted in Parliament and have no business to be there."

Roads

London and South-east: A3228, Roadworks in Rediff Gardens, Kensington, A302, Roadworks in Hampstead, High Street at junction with East Street. Bearing Regent Road closed between 9 and 11 pm, including The Mall, Coronation Cup at Epsom Racecourse, Surrey; heavy traffic on A24, A217, Bury Heath Road and Regent Road; Dartford Tunnel Roadworks at toll booths. Suffolk Show, The Showground, Ipswich; heavy traffic in Ipswich town centre and on A45.

Weather forecast

A depression over N England and S Scotland will move NE. 6 am to midnight.

High tides

London Bridge 4.44, 10.11, 4.44, 10.11; Albert Embankment 4.02, 9.58, 4.02, 9.58; Dover 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Southampton 3.34, 9.34, 3.34, 9.34; Cardiff 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Swansea 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Bristol 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Plymouth 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Exeter 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Poole 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Weymouth 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Bournemouth 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Southampton 3.34, 9.34, 3.34, 9.34; Cardiff 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Swansea 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Bristol 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Plymouth 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Exeter 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Poole 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Weymouth 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Bournemouth 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Southampton 3.34, 9.34, 3.34, 9.34; Cardiff 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Swansea 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Bristol 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Plymouth 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Exeter 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Poole 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Weymouth 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Bournemouth 3.14, 9.14, 3.14, 9.14; Southampton 3.34, 9.34, 3.34, 9.34; 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